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THE CHINA PRESS

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BIG DUTCH LINER TUBANTIA IS SUNK; ALL ABOARD SAFE

Uncertain Whether Blown Up by Mine Or Torpedo

PATRIA ATTACKED

20 Americans On French Vessel Fired at Without Warning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 16.—The Dutch liner Tubantia has sunk. All on board are safe.

Amsterdam, March 16.—The Dutch liner Tubantia (13,911 tons; Koninkl. Hollandische Lloyd, Amsterdam), which recently left Amsterdam for Buenos Aires, wirelesses that she is sinking. Torpedo-destroyers have steamed out from Flushing and the steam-lifeboat has left the Hook of Holland to assist in rescuing the passengers and crew.

The s.s. Tubantia is now near the Noordhinder Lightship. The latest telegram states that she was torpedoed.

The Hague, March 16.—The s.s. Tubantia was still afloat at 8.30 this morning. Her passengers are in the boats. It is now uncertain whether she struck a mine or a torpedo.

New York, March 16.—The French liner Patria (11,885 tons; Fabre and Co., Marseilles), with 90 passengers on board, including twenty Americans, arrived today. The Captain reports that she was attacked without warning by a submarine off Tunis, a torpedo passing within 20 feet of her stern.

RUSSIANS' GALICIAN ARMY TAKES LATACH

Have Successful Encounters With Outposts; All Artillery Active

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 14.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated March 13, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the front in the Riga region, the usual firing and reconnoitering by scouts is taking place. A German armored motor car attempted to shell our trenches, but was repulsed by our guns.

During an artillery duel in the region of Ikskul, our shells effectively hit the German batteries and parties of Germans who attempted to approach the village of Borkovitz. In the Jakobstadt region, the Germans bombarded the neighborhood of the station of N. Zelburg.

In the vicinity of Tennenfeld, on the front of the Dvinsk positions, a lively artillery and infantry fire is in progress.

In Galicia, in the region to the south-east of Kolki and on the Middle Strypa, we had several successful encounters with enemy outposts. One consisting of thirty men was captured.

The Turkish front.—We have further pressed back the Turks in the region of the River Kalapotamos.

In Persia, during the Kermanshah operations, our troops captured eight guns.

Later.—The enemy shelled our trenches near Berzemunde with aerial torpedoes of large caliber.

In Galicia, on the Dniester, our scouts attacked the village of Latach and, in spite of a heavy fire, rushed the enemy's trenches.

The Black Sea.—On March 9, while two of our torpedo-boats were reconnoitering near Varna, they were attacked by enemy submarines. One of the torpedo-boats, the Lieutenant Puschin, was blown up. Part of its crew was saved by the other torpedo-boat.

The Turkish front.—In Persia, in the direction of Bagdad, we have occupied the town of Kerind.

The Weather

Rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.4 and the minimum 29.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.8 and 33.0.

Kwangsi Officially Declares Independence; Joins Yunnan And Kweichow for Republic

Fifty Rebels Captured in Outbreak at Quinsan; Northerners Concentrate in Attack On Yunning

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, March 17.—Kwangsi has officially declared independence and joined Yunnan and Kweichow in the fight to maintain the Republic.

Northerners Attack Yunning

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 17.—According to reports of the Chinese press, Chu Chia-pao, Chiangchun of Chihli, has refused to organize the new responsible Cabinet.

General Tsao Kun has been instructed by the Peking Government to transfer his headquarters from Chengtu to Suifu. The Government troops are now attacking Yunning, north-west of Yunnan.

According to the Shun-tien Jih-pao, the Chinese Ministers to London and Tokio have both sent important reports to the Peking Government.

General Chang Tsao-lin, Commander of the 27th Division, returned to Mukden yesterday.

Kwangsi Is Independent

According to the Tsunhua Sinpao, Kwangsi declared its independence on March 15 officially. General Tang Shi-jao, the Tutuh of Yunnan, General Liu Hsien-shi, the Tutuh of Kweichow, and General Li Lieh-chun, the Commander of the 3rd Army of Yunnan, sent urgent telegrams of congratulation.

Outbreak at Quinsan

An outbreak of revolution took place at Quinsan on Wednesday night. It caused no small amount of alarm to the population there, though it was a short-lived one. From what can be learnt it appears that some two hundred rebels under the command of Gen. Niu Yung-chien, rebel commander at Shanghai in 1913, made an attack on the city. They succeeded in seizing a certain section, but later on when government re-inforcements arrived they were dispersed. About 50 rebels were eventually captured: most of them were in the 1913 rebellion. The city is quiet, but strongly guarded.

The Shunpao says that a decisive battle is being fought near Chikiang in Szechuen, and the strength of the Kweichow forces is over 10,000 while that of the Northern army is over 15,000. The natives have taken refuge. General Li Ping-chi is defending Chikiang, while General Tsi Hsieh-yuan is on the left wing. The Northern forces are awaiting the arrival of the troops of the 8th Division.

The Central China Post reports that the two thousand Chinese troops who arrived at Hankow last Sunday by the Kiangfoo practically took charge of the ship and did as they pleased. They were embarked at Kiukiang, where they so scared the ship's compradore that he ran away. Arrived in Hankow, they were ordered by General Tinge to be disembarked at Kilometer 10, but when the ship went there, the worthy warriors refused point blank to land and their officers had to give way to them.

They wished to be near the town where some amusement might be had, so they were brought up and landed on the China Merchants' foreshore, in spite of the protests of all concerned. They then disappeared in the native streets and made themselves a nuisance to the shopkeepers and pedestrians.

Von Tirpitz Resigns Ministry of Marine

Admiral von Capelle Is Appointed Kaiser's New Naval Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 16.—Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned. Admiral von Capelle has been appointed his successor.

Austria Calling 1918 Class to the Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 15.—Austria is calling up the 1918 class.

£1,500,000 Less For British Civil Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—The Civil Service estimates show a decrease of £1,500,000.

Mark is Down to 71 7-8 On New York Exchange

Herald Says German Financiers Have Tried to Artificially Prevent Decline

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 15.—There has been another sensational decline in the German Mark to 71⅞. The New York Herald says that the continued decline of the Mark, despite the efforts of German financiers to artificially check it, reveals the world's perception of the impending financial and military collapse of the Germans.

Will Re-open Panama Canal on April 15th

Reuter's Service

Washington, March 16.—The War Department announces that the Panama Canal will be re-opened on April 15.

Italians Penetrate Austrians' Trenches

Make Headway on Isonzo Front After Hard Fighting; Progress at Plezzo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 16.—Severe fighting on the Italian front, in consequence of Italian attacks, is recorded in the official communiques issued in Rome and Vienna, yesterday. The latter admits that the Italians penetrated the Austrian trenches on the Isonzo front, after hard fighting. It also mentions an Italian air attack on Trieste.

The Italian communique says that artillery and infantry fighting resulted in progress in the Plezzo basin.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO. TRANSFERS TO INDIA

Resolved by Big Majority; To Save £17,000 in Income Tax

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—At a meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Company, a resolution was passed by a majority of 80,000 shares in favor of the transfer of the control to Bombay.

Sir Edward Ollivant, who presided over the meeting, said that the board of directors felt that the interests of the company were likely to suffer by the transfer; consequently, they could not take the initiative in recommending proposals.

Mr. Turner, proposing the transfer, said that it would save £17,000 in income tax alone.

ASQUITH IMPROVES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—Mr. Asquith has passed a good night.

British Admiralty Has New Rigid Air-Ship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 16.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Macnamara announced the completion for the Admiralty of a rigid air-ship.

Interest in War Shifting to Scandinavian Countries

Washington, February 7.—Recent embargoes imposed by Denmark and Sweden, particularly on exports to Germany, are interpreted here by a high Administration official as meaning that the Scandinavian countries have entered upon "a policy of preparation" out of fear that they may be plunged into the European war at any time.

This view, which is taken by other students of European affairs in close touch with the trend of recent developments, is regarded as confirmatory of reports from private sources that Sweden and Denmark are verging on an outbreak, and that Norway will join them if they go into the conflict.

It supports the belief of lesser officials that the Scandinavian countries realize there is imminent danger of their becoming involved actively in the European conflict.

U.S. Military Experts Think Carranza's Men Will Join with Villa

Look for Two Years Campaign, Necessitating Calling Out Entire Mobile Force

Reuter's Service

New York, March 16.—General Funston announces that General Pershing's entire force has crossed the Mexican border and joined the Carranza forces.

American troops have entered Mexico near New Columbus.

Villa is reported to be retiring to the mountains, where he will employ guerilla tactics.

Military experts predict a two years campaign in Mexico. They anticipate that thousands of troops will desert President Carranza's forces to fight against the Americans. They point out that 12,000 American troops are already mobilised along the Mexican border and probably the whole mobile army of 25,000 men will eventually be engaged.

Washington, March 15.—The House of Representatives, with one dissentient, has passed a joint resolution authorising President Wilson to bring the regular army up to its full strength of 120,000 men.

Berlin Won't Negotiate Over Ships in Brazil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—Reuter's Agency learns that Germany will not negotiate regarding the German ships lying in Brazilian waters, of which there are thirty.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 21

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 22
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone .....Mar. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore...Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of March 4 is due at Yokohama today, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left San Francisco on February 22, was due at Yokohama on March 12, and is due to arrive here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

Police Sergeant with Wife And Child Can't Buy Even Necessities on Present Pay

Apropos the agitation for an increase in pay for the white members of the police force, there is the story of Sergeant X.

That isn't his name of course. But nevertheless the figures that follow are taken from the books of a married sergeant on the force who has to keep a stern record and shave the coppers to make ends meet. And most months he fails in spite of all that he does.

Sergeant X isn't the worst case. For Sergeant X only has one son while there is Sergeant Z with two. Two may live as cheaply as one—but three and four can't. The result is that Sergeant Z is so far in debt that he is one of the tragedies of the department. All this is put in to show that the case of Sergeant X is not unusual but is a fair example of the crisis that faces the man with a family on the present pay of the force.

Sergeant X is a first class sergeant. He gets Tls. 105 a month in actual money. Added to this is the allowance of Tls. 35 for a house. Recently Mrs. X had a happy idea.

'Can't Save Anything'

"I tell you what," said she, "we'll get a house in the Hongkew district that costs less than Tls. 35 and save the difference."

"We couldn't save anything," said the sergeant, "the council pays the money to the landlord. If I get a house for less than Tls. 35, the council makes the profit."

"Then if we got a house that cost a little more," said Mrs. X, "would the council pay the amount over the Tls. 35?"

"No. That would come out of my own pocket."

Mrs. X said she didn't see anything fair in that. But women are notoriously illogical creatures who can't see beyond their instincts.

So they got a house that cost Tls. 35. Here is their expenditures of an average month taken from a year's period:

Compradore (food supplies)	$48.00
Milk	12.00
Washing	5.00
Greengrocer	14.00
Butcher	10.00
Cook boy	13.00

How the Money Goes

There is $102 gone already and nothing has been said about clothes, ricshas, and other items. Economize as they would, the family could not spend less than $20 a month on clothes for the three. Let any mother who has a robust 7-year old boy say whether that is extravagance or not. There were times when little Johnny X's playmates discovered patches on his knickers that had succeeded other patches. And his shoes had to be resoled as long as the uppers would stand for it.

Shanghai has never been advertised as a health resort. The water from our taps is not such that you would bottle it and sell it to invalids.

Therefore health has to be looked after very closely. By adding Tls. 30 to the like amount allowed by the Council, Sergeant X is able to secure the services of a doctor whenever he needs them during the year. If there are operations, they are that much extra.

In connection with this allowance Mrs. X had another inspiration.

"I've checked up," she said last January, "and found our doctor bill would have been less than 30 Tls. Now, we are all healthy so we will take the risk and get our Tls. 30 allowance in cash. We may make something on it."

"No," said Sergeant X, "if I don't spend it I don't get it. So it's best to be on the safe side."

Mrs. X gave further evidence of the feminine lack of logic. Naturally Johnny X has to go to school. He is out of the kindergarten so he must pay $12 a month. He has to go back and forth on a tram so that a season ticket costing him $3 a month is necessary.

Nothing For Luxuries

The figures given do not include anything towards the little luxuries that lighten life a bit. The total stands at $140. Little Johnny X hasn't gone far in school but he can count that up. But little Johnny will have to mount to a far higher plane of mathematics before he can solve the problem of how to pay that $140 with the $137 that his father gets on his salary.

It is cases of this sort that the men point to in justification of their request for an increase in pay. They do not know what increase Captain-Superintendent K. J. McEuen asked of the Council Watch Committee. The captain superintendent refused to tell a representative of THE CHINA PRESS whether an increase was asked of the Watch Committee or what increase was recommended. The men asked when they laid their grievances before their Commission last year, for a 30 per cent increase. They didn't expect to get this. They had thought that the captain superintendent recommended an increase of 25 per cent.

However they are willing to come below that. It is said among the men that they will be entirely satisfied with an increase of Tls. 15 a month on each man's pay.

Though no meeting has been held, the attitude of the men on the question has about congealed. They have practically decided to do nothing until the meeting of ratepayers on next Tuesday. If the increase is not granted then they will hold a mass meeting to determine their future action.

ATTACK ON VERDUN IS AN ATTEMPT TO BRING WAR TO END

Asserted Officers Declare Germany Can't Endure Much Longer

FRENCH GAINING

Retake Trench at Hill 265; Hold Bethincourt, Mort Homme and Cumieres

GUNS SLACKENING

Strong Re-inforcements Are Withdrawn from Belgian Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rotterdam, March 15.—A neutral from Berlin says that the people are convinced that the German offensive at Verdun is an attempt to end the war. Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure the war much longer.

If the trench warfare continues, soldiers will no longer be the idols of the public. It is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace.

If Verdun is not captured, it will be the most terrible blow Germany has suffered up to the present.

Paris, March 16.—A semi-official communique yesterday stated: The enemy's whole effort at Verdun, yesterday, was directed against the narrow front of three miles extending from Bethincourt to Cumieres, which is dominated by Mort Homme Hill. The conquest of this singularly embarrassing position necessarily tempted German tactical ambition.

The action continues at the two points in our trenches where the Germans gained a footing, which are scarcely half a mile apart. Probably we have already retaken them.

Germans Make No Progress

Briefly, the day was satisfactory, the Germans making no progress. It is confidently expected that the balance of strength will be destroyed, to the detriment of the enemy, who are recklessly expending themselves.

A French official communique announces that a third of some of the German regiments at Verdun belong to the 1916 class, while no French soldiers of the 1916 class have yet been in action.

The official communique yesterday afternoon stated: West of the Meuse, the Germans made no further attack. The French counter-attacked between Bethincourt and Cumieres with grenades and the bayonet and retook a portion of the elements of a trench occupied by the enemy towards Hill 265. We hold Bethincourt, Mort Homme Hill, the edge of Cumieres Wood and the village of Cumieres.

The bombardment continued intensely on the whole sector and was energetically answered by our batteries. There was only an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woevre.

The communique in the evening reported: West of the Meuse, the bombardment appreciably slackened during the course of the day on the front from Bethincourt to Cumieres, where no infantry action is reported.

Skirmishing at Vaux

There was somewhat great activity on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Vaux and Damloup. Some grenade skirmishes were fought by our advanced parties on the slopes east of Fort Vaux.

The villages at the foot of the heights of the Meuse, in Woevre, were bombarded. Our artillery was active on the whole front, particularly east of Bois Avrille, where it dispersed an enemy artillery convoy and north of Fresnes, where it caused a strong explosion in a German battery.

The enemy's trenches at Hetsas and Langemarck, in Belgium, were effectively shelled. We bombarded the approaches to Ville-au-Bois, north of the Aisne and attacked and occupied a German trench south of St. Souplet, in the Champagne, taking some prisoners.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies who have visited Verdun state that the French motor trans-

port is working splendidly and is much more flexible than the railways, of which the Germans have fourteen. General Petain, the Commander at Verdun, said that a load is now off his mind and he is certain of success.

Reinforce From Belgium

Amsterdam, March 15.—Remnants of the German regiments which have been smashed at Verdun have arrived in Belgium to recuperate. Many of the men are making a dash to escape into Holland. They say that their experiences in the fighting at Verdun were very ghastly. It was impossible to organise regular transport for the wounded.

Re-inforcements and much material have gone to the Verdun front from Belgium.

London, March 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night, we made a small raid, south of Verlorenhoek, with satisfactory results. Today, there was mutual artillery activity about Hulluch, Ploegsteert and Ypres.

Many aerial combats occurred. A determined attack on one of our reconnaissances was driven off. A hostile observation balloon was attacked with bombs and forced to descend.

French General Complains Not Sufficient Resistance

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, March 15.—German troops found in the Raven forest, near Verdun, the following French army order:—"Second army group Baselaire.—General Staff, third bureau, No. 1601-3.—Engagement March 7, 1916.—General Baselaire, Commander of the sector on the left bank of the Meuse. To the commanders of subordinate sectors east and west.

"Order.—The forces did not offer the resistance that was to be expected. Until further order, I infer that the commander of that section failed against his duty. He therefore will be courtmartialled. It is necessary to offer resistance to the utmost limits.

"At this moment, we must be inspired only by one resolution, either to victoriously hold up the enemy or to die. The artillery and machine-guns will fire on every troop which retreats. L. Baselaire, March, 7, 1916. To the 52nd Brigade."

An investigation has been made by the German fleet in connection with the loss of the Norwegian steamer Sirius. The result of the investigation is that no German submarine had anything to do with the loss of the steamer.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, March 13.—Irak-Arabian theater.—In the Felahie district, a British aeroplane has been shot down by the Turks. According to reliable information, the aviators were killed by the explosion of the bombs which the aeroplane carried.

Berlin, March 15.—The Berner Tageblatt publishes an interview with the former Portuguese Minister to Germany, who arrived in Berne on Saturday. The Minister stated that he deeply regretted the turn events had taken. The German authorities had behaved toward him with the utmost courtesy. He further said that a curious situation had been created between Germany and Portugal, as Portugal had supported Britain already since the outbreak of the war, without interrupting diplomatic relations.

Finally, he said: "We know exactly that nothing can be gained by a war with Germany, since, indeed, all neutral nations which participate in the war will have to pay the bill."

On account of the state of war existing between Germany and Portugal, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Lisbon has been instructed by his Government to ask for his passports and to leave Portugal with the whole staff of the Embassy. At the same time, passports will be handed to the Portuguese Ambassador to Vienna.

For several days, the Italian authorities have been suppressing the reports of the German headquarters in the Italian papers, on the request of the French Government. The German reports were, until recently, regularly published. The change has apparently been caused by the trend of events near Verdun.

It is reported from Stockholm that the Russian deputy Dchatarov made a statement in the Duma about riots in Baku, caused by hunger, which occurred on March 5. Hungry women stormed the victuals market. People armed with axes and cudgels looted the victuals shops.

On the following day, a large number of other shops and magazines were looted, so that all business in Baku came to a standstill. The Military Governor ordered the soldiers to fire on the people with machine-guns, with the result that the streets were filled with dead.

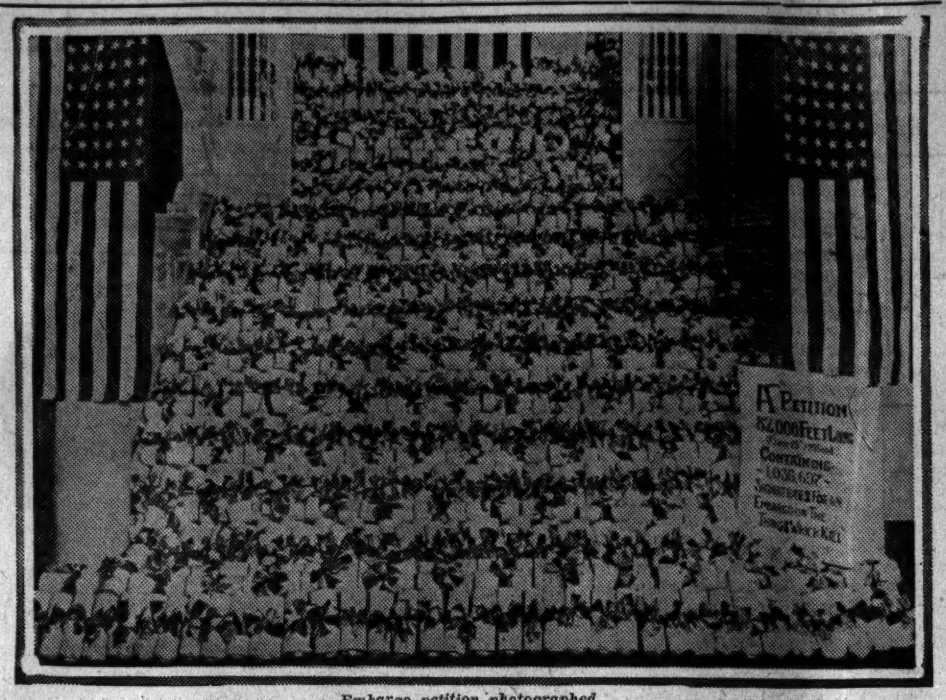
Dchatarov affirmed that the police organized this pogrom in the same way as was done in Moscow and even indicated the magazines which were to be looted. This was the reason why all shops of monarchical business men were spared.

The police looked on quietly when the shops were looted, but hindered the menaced shopkeepers from defending themselves. The Socialist Skobelev sharply attacked Chvostov, the Minister for the Interior, whom he accused of being the author of the Baku pogroms.

The papers Rjetch and Birshevija Vjedomosti state that Chvostov intends to dissolve the Duma and that this will probably happen soon

The Government of Saxony has ordered 70 locomotives, 46 tenders and 2,913 cars for the railways of Saxony. The cost will amount to 24 million Marks.

Fifteen Mile Petition for Embargo on U. S. Munitions



Embargo petition photographed

Washington, Jan. 30.—A gigantic petition asking for an embargo on munitions to belligerent countries, 82,000 feet, or more than 15½ miles in length, has been presented to Congress by the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality.

This monster petition, which was cut up into several hundred pieces, contains 1,035,697 signatures from all parts of the country.

POSTPONE SECOND CALL FOR THE MARRIED MEN

Kitchener Says They Must Have Some, Even If All Anticipated Bachelors Enlist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—It is stated that the second call to married men has been postponed to a date not yet fixed.

In the House of Lords, today, in the course of a debate on recruiting, Lord Derby said that it was obvious that there must be exceptions to the rule that single men go first, but he was convinced the new Cabinet Committee was doing its best to make available for the army all superfluous single men in the country. Munition-workers were on a different footing, because it would be fatal to disorganise the munition-works at the present time.

Viscount Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, affirmed that, even if all the anticipated bachelors enlisted, men must still be trained and many married men would still be required during the next few weeks. Therefore, he appealed to the married men to place patriotism before personal considerations.

Lord Kitchener concluded: "We must not rest until all possible bachelors have been secured."

Mr. W. Davies contests the bye-election at Hyde on behalf of married attested men, against the Coalition nominee Mr. Jacobsen.

Ottawa, March 15.—In the Senate, today, Lord Shaughnessy stated that many recruiting leagues in Canada favored a modified form of conscription.

Almeida Heads Lisbon National War Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, March 15.—A National Cabinet has been formed, with Senhor Almeida as Premier. A Ministry of Labor and Food Supply will be created.

London, March 16.—Reuter's Agency is informed that, in view of the war, King Manuel has asked all Royalists to whole-heartedly support whatever Government is established in Portugal.

Paris, March 15.—The Portuguese Minister recalled from Berlin says that the former bellicose spirit of Germany has been succeeded by weariness and regrets and now the only necessity is peace.

IRISHMEN SPEND JOYOUS PATRONAL CELEBRATION

Pipes, Song, Wit, Dancing And Loyalty Characterise St. Patrick's Society Dinner

The members of St. Patrick's Society spent a typically Irish evening at the Palace Hotel last evening. Before the fish course had arrived, the musical program had commenced and an excellent start it was, for Mr. R. A. Currie sang a couple of songs that roused the audience to the highest enthusiasm.

When the menu had really run its course, the President, Mr. H. G. Simms, gave "The King" as the first toast and it was drunk with musical honors and cheers. This was followed by "The Pious and Immortal Memory of St. Patrick." The toast gave the same speaker the opportunity to make a fine witty speech, in which the gem sentence was "an Irishman's faults are as good as the virtues of any other nationality."

Major T. E. Trueman proposed the toast of "the Irishmen at the Front," in an eloquent speech and it need hardly be said that it was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

An excellent program of music had been arranged, in which Mr. K. Bagdon proved the star, both in piping and dancing. Messrs. Fenton and Hamilton were also seen to advantage in Irish hornpipe and jigs. Mr. W. J. Haynes sang "Father O'Flynn in great style while Mr. W. J. Ward amused the audience greatly in his topical song. "The greatest fight in Tipperary."

At the suggestion of the President, a collection was made at the table for the Irish Tobacco Fund and over $1,000 was the result.

SUCCESS FOR GEN. LAKE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—An official communique issued on the operations in Mesopotamia states that General Lake reports that a column was sent on the 11th to drive out the Turks from an advanced position they had occupied the previous day. The British force bayonetted a considerable number of the Turks and then withdrew, taking with them 2 officers and 50 men as prisoners.

Lord Ridsdale, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, has just returned from Salonica, where he has been acting as Commissioner for the joint committee of the British Red Cross Scietv and the Order of St. John. He leaves on Thursday as Commissioner in Mesopotamia.

The Kaiser-I-Hind Committee has been officially informed that, as regards the recent operations, the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia reported that he was extremely satisfied with the arrangements made for the wounded in the field and their removal. All men wounded in the fighting on the 8th were collected by the night of the 9th and all those requiring transference to the general or base hospitals were despatched down-stream by the 11th.

In the House of Commons, today, during the debate on the army estimates, Mr. Walter Long said that the Government, both at Home and in India, was doing its utmost to provide every possible alleviation for the wounded in Mesopotamia. The War Office had supplied the Raj with two Indian general hospitals, with complete personnel and the personnel of two more and also a British stationary hospital, with 400 beds and a British general hospital, with 1,000 beds, 100 doctors and 100 orderlies.

British Flower Shop May Open Next Week

All Profits from Sales Will Go To the War Relief Funds

The opening date of the British Flower Shop on Nanking Road at Brewer's Corner is soon to be announced. Carpenters and painters are still busy repairing and brightening the interior of the building. It is said that the opening will take place early next week.

All profits made from sales in the shop will be turned over to War Relief Funds. It is certain that the shop will receive strong support because of the care that is to be taken in its administration. A special feature is that monthly contracts will be made with persons who must have a buttonhole flower daily. Besides orders will be taken for baskets, bouquets, wreaths and all manner of floral designs will be executed. Orders also will be taken for potted plants.

Mrs. Green is to manage the place. The directors and committee follow:

Directors.—Messrs. C. W. Wrightson (chairman), F. A. Ayscough, W. H. Barham, H. Hanbury and D. McNeill. Committee.—Mrs. Ayscough and Mrs. Wrightson, Mrs. Hanbury and Mrs. Peebles (secretaries).

Chinese Lady Gamers Make Great Mistake

Ignore Mixed Court and Forfeit $50 Bail; Hostess Proves Innocence!

Seventeen Chinese ladies, who had caught the Oriental equivalent of the bridge craze, and were arrested on a charge of gambling with dominos, were to appear before the Mixed Court yesterday. Not one of them showed up. Each had put up $50 bail and this was forfeited, the court corralling $850 thereby at one fell sweep.

It will be a matter of much mourning among the seventeen fair gamblers when they learn what happened to the one woman who did appear. She was Tsang Li-sz who was on a separate charge. It was alleged that she conducted a gambling house where the others played. For that reason her bail was fixed at $200.

She appeared in court. She testified that she was the hostess of a dinner party at which the seventeen were guests. After they had eaten to their hearts' content, someone called for the dominos and they were playing when arrested. It was apparent that the affair was merely a gathering of friends and the case against her was dismissed.

German Minister To Rumania Returning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, March 15.—The German Minister here is returning to Berlin.

SOLLUM IS OCCUPIED; TURKS ARE IN FLIGHT

Destroy Stores and Offer Only Slight Resistance; Camp Taken by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—Official.—General Peyton occupied Sollum, on the western frontier of Egypt, yesterday. The enemy blew up their ammunition stores on Monday and, yesterday, offered only a slight resistance.

They were pursued by armed motor-cars, cavalry and camel corps, 28 being taken prisoners, including 3 officers. Nine machine-guns were captured and about 50 of the enemy, including 3 officers, killed.

Their camp is in our hands. A quantity of gun ammunition, over 250,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and a hundred rifles have been destroyed.

BALL AND MASQUERADE MARK PURIM FESTIVAL

Shanghai to Celebrate Salvation of Jews from Haman's Conspiracy

Millions of Jews all over the world today celebrate the Feast of Purim—the Day of Liberation. For centuries past this feast has been kept as a sacred duty, but with gaiety and mirth. There is usually a masquerade-carnival, when crowds wander through the streets disguised in fancy dress; when every home is welcome to the stranger who would enter and partake of sweetmeats and wine. Couples are to be seen in the streets gaily attired, and though music is not allowed, the festivities are full of joy.

This year, however, the festivities will be celebrated on a smaller scale, for it is not the time for great rejoicings. With the Great War on, where millions of Jews are fighting against each other, father against son, brother against brother, the Feast of Purim will be regarded by many as a day that ought to be set aside for prayer, for the misery and suffering of the Jews in the present war is beyond words.

But no matter on what front the Jew is fighting, this day will be celebrated in prayer for the nation under whose colors he is fighting for victory.

Shanghai will celebrate Purim, not as in former years, but still with enough amusement to satisfy. A private ball is to be given tonight. Besides this there will be some masquerading in the streets. The masqueraders go from house to house, among their friends.

Purim is celebrated because it was in the month of March, centuries ago, that the Jews saved themselves from being all put to death by the Persians, who had taken their country and made them bondmen. Through the instigation of Haman, the king's favorite, a degree was proclaimed saying that the Jews were to be killed on a certain day. Queen Esther appealed to King Ahasuerus for the lives of her countrymen, and though the king repented of his order, yet he could not rescind it, for the laws of the Persians prevented a king from changing his word. Another degree was issued for the Jews to defend themselves, and after a terrible fight Haman's soldiers were badly beaten. The king then ordered Haman to be hanged. The question of a celebration later was discussed, and Purim, the month of March was chosen. Though centuries have gone by, mighty empires have sprung up and declined, yet through the ages, Purim is celebrated today with as much enthusiasm as when Haman, the enemy of the Jews, was done to death. And today, it is the custom for the head of the family, to wear just for fun, a three-cornered hat, such as Haman wore, to teach children, from father to son, the story of Purim and the deliverance of the Jewish people.

SMUTS TAKES MOSHI; ADVANCING ON ARUSHA

Latter Believed Evacuated; Germans Fleeing South; Severe Reverse at Kitovo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—General Smuts reports: Our troops occupied Moshi, on the 13th and are pushing on to Arusha, which it is believed the Germans have evacuated. The enemy appear to be retiring rapidly southward, the movement being greatly assisted by the Tanga railway. Numerous rivers somewhat hindered our pursuit.

Further evidence of the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitovo is still being received. A search of the brushcovered hills has revealed a great number of dead and three machine-guns. Another gun abandoned in the enemy's retreat has been found.

Blind Institute Opening

Preparations are being made for a large attendance at the exercises for the formal opening of new buildings at the Institution for the Chinese Blind, No. 4 Edinburgh Road this afternoon. The program will begin at 3 o'clock with exercises by the inmates.

Following that, there are to be talks by Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. George Lanning, Dr. Fong F. Sec and Mr. George Fryer, superintendent of the institution. Dr. Woodbridge is chairman of the committee of management. The program follows:

3 p.m.—Fire drill, dumb-bell drill, foot exercises, tumbling and mat work, dumb-bell race (2nd and 3rd year), tug-of-war (Chekiang and Kiangsu), hurdle race, 50 yards dash, seniors, 50 yards dash, juniors, frog race.

4 p.m.—Tea, inspection of buildings, school and industrial work.

5 p.m.—Music and speeches. Organ solo, song by school, organ, two juniors, duet, organ and flute, trio, for three voices, national anthem.

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The following is the text of a scholarly address delivered by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, at the fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held in Washington on February 9. The meeting was attended by 1500 delegates from all parts of the country; and at the conclusion of Dr. Koo's address, one of the leading delegates moved a vote of thanks to the brilliant young Chinese "for telling us how the commerce of China may be made the bride of American manufacturers".

Wellington Koo

From time immemorial China has been a luring market to the traders of the world. As early as A.D. 166 the representatives of Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, loaded with a beautiful paraphernalia of gifts consisting of ivory, rhinoceros horns and tortoise shell, tried to establish direct commercial relations with the Chinese Empire. Even at that time the merchants of Parthia had already enjoyed a prosperous trade in silken or cotton fabrics of Chinese production called the *Serica vestis*. Their competition with the Romans is a matter well known to the historian. Others followed in their train to share in the lucrative trade with China. The Greeks, the Persians, the Arabs, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the English, Mohammedans, Jews and Christians all journeyed eastward by land or by sea; some few for evangelical work, but most of them for purposes of trade.

In the early days the door of the Celestial Empire was thrown wide open. Restriction of trade to the single port of Canton was a measure adopted at a comparatively very recent date—adopted for reasons of state similar to those which inspire nations today to legislate probivitive tariff and declare against free trade. Whatever the cause for its adoption, the policy of restriction pursued by the Chinese Government proved distasteful to the foreign trader, who had relished the profitableness of the China trade and resented its artificial limitation. In order to restore the free movement of trade, some nations went so far as to resort to force.

Notwithstanding its peculiar history, the foreign trade in China has fully lived up to the expectation of its early promoters. It has more than trebled in the thirty years, counting from the date when the treaty of Nanking was signed with England in 1842 at the conclusion of the Opium War. Since then (1872) it has been growing with even greater rapidity. The value of gross imports for 1914 was almost exactly eight times the value of imports forty-five years ago in 1870, and two and a half times that of the imports of 15 years ago in 1900. Similar growth marks China's export trade. The Customs returns of 1914 show that the value of our foreign trade today is 917,000,000 H. K. Taels, equivalent to $614,000,000 in the U. S. currency, exclusive of the trade carried on by the Chinese junks plying between China and her neighboring foreign ports.

American Share in China Trade

It is gratifying to observe that the trade between China and the United States has shared in the prosperity of the general foreign trade in China. Although the value of trade between the two countries fluctuated from year to year, the tendency seems to be on the side of progress. Thus, from 1870 to 1895, the value of the annual trade swung back and forth between $17,000,000 and $29,000,000 in American currency. Fifteen years ago in 1900 the total trade reached the amount of $42,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, the value of trade between the two countries rose to $56,500,000, which amount, however, was $8,000,000 less than that of 1914, and $4,000,000 less than that of 1913. In fact the highest records for the last 15 years were those of 1905, which rose to $80,000,000, and of 1906, which rose to $71,000,000. It is clear that in the last few years there is an appreciable decline in the volume of trade between the two countries. In imports into China, however, for the year ending June 30th, 1915, the amount of $40,000,000 is the highest mark for all the preceding years.

But in proportion to the total foreign trade of China, the American share seems to have been steadily dwindling. Formidable rivals of the British merchants in the Far East in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, sometimes sharing with them half of the total trade, the American merchants then held a venerable second place in the list of the Powers having trade relations with China; but in the last decade and half, their position has been gradually relegated to that of a poor third. In 1904, the United States shared in China's foreign trade to the extent of 14.9 per cent., but ten years later (in 1914) its percentage fell to 8.9 although the lowest point it reached was 6.8 per cent in 1910.

Such has been the state of commercial relations between China and the United States in the past. The outbreak of war in Europe has brought about an entirely new situation. With the dedication of the financial resources of Europe to the art of destruction and the consequent dislocation of business and industry in that part of the world, not only has the money center been shifted to America for the present, but the burden and responsibility of supplying the markets in the Far East has been thrown to a very large extent upon the shoulders of American merchants and manufacturers. Although it may be regarded as wanting in sentiment to speak of the distress and disaster of one nation as an opportunity of another, yet the fact must be faced. This new situation is, undoubtedly, a stimulus to greater activity and participation on the part of America in the trade of the Orient. It is interesting to note that some steps have already been taken by the far-sighted American bankers and manufacturers in response to the changed situation. This manifestation by the United States of enhanced interest in the trade of the Far East, coupled with the great commercial and industrial awakening that is now sweeping over China, is an auspicious sign, indicative of the vital part which China and the United States, the two richest and most populous Powers on the Pacific Ocean, are destined to play in the unfolding of its future as the world's greatest commercial highway.

Purity of Motive

In discussing the trade relations between China and the United States there are several significant features worthy of notice. One of them is the purity of motive, which characterizes their commercial intercourse. There is no ulterior motive on one side and no suspicion on the other. As between them, commerce is carried on with no other consideration than that of the legitimate profits of business. Trade is pursued in the interest of trade, and not for some other hidden purpose, some sinister design. The Chinese are strictly a business people with a keen business sense. They perceive and appreciate the purity of motive on the part of the American trader, and therefore do not hesitate to iterate and reiterate their desire for closer commercial relations with the United States.

Identity of Interests

Interdepehdence and identity of interests is another gratifying feature of Chino-American trade relations. The interests of China and those of the United States run along parallel lines with a peculiar consistency. There is no fundamental conflict or clash to mar the development of their commercial intercourse. China wants more trade with the United States and the United States, I believe, like to have more trade with China, each knowing that the more the trade between them the greater the benefit for them both. In fact, no two countries could be better qualified than China, and the United States to cooperate with each other in bringing about the realization of the immense possibilities and potentialities of trade in the Pacific Ocean, and in effecting the economic development of Eastern Asia.

China is a vast country with approximately 400,000,000 people, whose growing taste for western culture develops a demand for articles and commodities, a great number of which this country is well able to supply. China is the greatest potential market for the traders of the world in general and for those of the United States in particular. Think of the quantity of cloth needed for clothing 400,000,000 people; the number of pairs of boots and shoes for providing them with foot-wear; the amount of kerosene oil for lighting their homes; the cigarettes for Chinese men and laces and trimmings, perfumery and cosmetics for Chinese women; the amount of machinery needed for the factories, which the great industrial movement just inaugurated is sure to create, and the quantity of steel rails and electric materials necessary to provide the nation with adequate facilities for transportation and communication. This is not empty hope, but a fair inference from the returns of trade for the last few decades. Forty-five years ago in 1870, the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries was 22,000,000 H. K. Taels; in 1914 it was 178,000,000 H.K. Taels. The quantity of kerosene oil imported in 1870 was 281,000 gallons; in 1914 it was 225,000,000 gallons. There were 119,000 gross of matches imported in 1870; in 1914 20,000,000 gross. In 1870 the value of metals and minerals imported was less than 4,000,000 H. K. Taels; in 1914 it was more than 28,000,000 H.K. Taels. In 1870, the amount of cigarettes imported was so insignificant that it was not separately recorded in the comparative table of the Chinese Maritime Customs, but in 1914 the value of this import was 13,000,000 H.K. Taels. Likewise the number of tins of condensed milk imported from 1870 to 1880 was too small to be separately recorded; in 1914 it rose to more than 522,000 dozen tins. Twenty-five years ago in 1890 the value of electric materials imported was 17,000 H.K. Taels; in 1914 it was 2,700,000 H.K. Taels. In 1890 the value of aniline dyes was 889,000 H. K. Taels; in 1914 it was 3,250,000 H.K. Taels. In 1870 there were 17,000 H.K. Taels worth of flour imported: in 1914 the value of this import was 9,000,000 H.K. Taels. The compiler of the latest trade reports in China observes that "the houses of the wealthy are now made bright with window glass and kerosene lamps, furnished with clocks, enamelled ware and gramophones and made beautiful with elegant drawing-room suites and radiant carpets."

'Immense'

Yet, today, the value of imports per capita is only 93 cents in U.S. currency. Of this amount the imports from the United States share to the extent of 8 cents. It means that today each Chinese spends 8 cents for articles manufactured in this country. If China imports in future as much as Canada, which buys about $90 worth of American goods per head of the population a year, it means that the United States will have to send to China a hundred times as much as it is now sending. It means $4,000,000,000 worth of imports instead of $40,000,000 worth of goods she sends over today. It is thus seen that the foreign imports into China have increased by leaps and bounds in the number of kinds as well as in value and quantity. If the past can be taken as an index of the future, the potentialities of the market in China can only be characterized by the adjective "immense."

Now, the wide use of water and electric power and the application of labor-saving machinery to the manufacture of articles of all kinds has increased and is still increasing the output of your farms, your mills, your factories and your foundries. To dispose of the goods you are making with such rapidity and ease, you not only need a market where the needs are commensurate with your present capacity to produce and manufacture, but you require a demand that will increase with your increasing output. China is just the market for the products of your industries. On the other hand, China will have to depend upon the merchant in the United States for disposing of the increasing amount of tea and silk, of carpets and rugs, of bean-cakes and walnuts, of porcelain and lacquer-ware, which the new farms and plantations, factories and kilns are turning out for sale by improved methods and under new management.

Besides these factors of purity of motive, identity of interests and inter-dependence, there is also the fact that in dealing with China's merchants, you have only to deal with a body of merchants of known and tested honesty, which is considered by all to be the best policy in business as well as in other walks of life. They are anxious and eager to deal with the Americans because they know that the Americans are as honest as they themselves.

Chinese Friendship For America

Then the strong and sincere friendship which the Chinese people entertain for the people of this country is a valuable asset to the American merchants and manufacturers—an asset which money cannot buy and which not all the nations doing foreign trade in China can feel safe to boast of. A prominent American who has recently made an extensive tour in the Orient stated on his return that wherever he went in China he found the sentiment for the United States to be very friendly among all classes of the people, and that all he had to do was to tell them that he was an American and they at once placed their services at his disposal. Gentlemen, the goodwill of the consumers is a guarantee for successful trade.

How To Promote Trade

It may be asked, what is the best way of promoting the trade relations between the two countries How can the American merchant or manufacturer increase his business with China? To answer these questions thoroughly would require a discussion of many problems directly or indirectly connected with commercial intercourse. Suffice it to say that one of the ways is to carry on the trade directly with the Chinese people without going through a number of intermediary hands, because direct trade means doing away with commissions for brokers; it means increased profits to the manufacturers and reduced prices for the purchasers. Men who are familiar with the conditions in China and who understand the language would make better agents than those who possess none of these qualifications and therefore must insist upon doing business in their own ways. If new articles are to be put on the market in China, their usefulness must be brought home to her people. The Chinese are slow to adopt new ideas and apt to cling to their old customs; but withal they are a very practical people. If a new article is useful, they like to see it proved; once they are convinced of it, they will use it.

The best way is, undoubtedly, to raise the purchasing power of the people. The more income they have, the more wants they will have. It is by increasing their income that they will extend their purchases from a few things of bare necessity to articles of luxury and comfort. The wages of the laborer in China, though they have risen three or four times in the last two decades, are still very low. The unskilled workingman gets no more than a few cents a day. The increase of his wages in the last twenty years has already enabled him to use matches instead of steel and flint and smoke cigarettes instead of his family "waterpipe." If his wages are raised more, he will be able to clothe his body with foreign fabrics and wear leather shoes, and see motion pictures!

But how to raise the wages of the workingman and thereby increase his purchasing power? The answer is that the natural resources of the country must be developed and adequate transportation facilities must be provided.

Economic Development of China

This brings me to the fascinating problem of the economic development of China and the part which American capital can play in it. China has mineral, agricultural and natural resources which the whole world regards as being among the richest. The gold mines of North Manchuria, the silver deposits of Jehol, the copper of Yunnan, the iron of Hupeh and Shansi; the antimony of Hunan the magnetite of Fukien—these and many other rich mineral deposits are awaiting development. Besides, the south-western provinces of China and the Yangtsze Valley are peculiary adapted to the cultivation of cotton, there being an acreage of twenty-six million available for the purpose; while the mountain pastures of Kweichow, Szechuen, Tibet, Mongolia and Kansu, by reason of their good climate and plenty of water, food, and space, are most suitable for raising woolbearing animals such as goats, sheep and camels. Add to this the resources of water-power in most parts of China and the vast amount of cheap but efficient labor, and the vast riverine means of communication, which makes up to a large extent what China lacks in railways, one can readily realise the immeasurable potentialities and possibilities for industrial development in China and the great opportunities she offers as a field for investment.

If American capital is invested in

(Continued on Page 4)

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Wellington Koo Tells Of Opportunities Here

(Continued from Page 3)

China, it will not only enrich the United States by the profits it brings to the investors, but it will so hasten the era of industrial prosperity that is now beginning to dawn upon China that it will multiply the power of the Chinese to buy from the United States manifold in a short time. Industry is a veritable handmaid to trade.

You will thus see what great possibilities there are for co-operation between China and the United States in the development of the vast resources of wealth and industry, in which China abounds.

These possibilities are not mere creatures of imagination, but are capable of actual realisation. For it must be remembered that you have the necessary money just as we have the necessary resources. Neither of us are mere brokers who have neither money nor goods and are interested solely in making a commission at the expense of both the buyer and the seller. There is another point. Your financier as well as your merchant and manufacturer enjoy the goodwill of the Chinese people, just as they enjoy yours; and goodwill is, as I have already said, a sure guarantee for successful business.

Question of the Middleman

In view of these immense possibilities of economic development in China and the great opportunities for American capital to invest profitably, one can easily understand why some people are anxious and eager to offer their services as brokers between us, although one cannot see either the necessity or the wisdom of having such services. In the old days of China marriages had to be contracted, not between the parties directly, but through a match-maker, usually a menial woman, who was more interested in getting her share of the wedding cake and a handsome fee than in the welfare or happiness of the parties whose lives she was uniting into wedlock. As a result hundreds of thousands of families were made unhappy and millions of lives of the ill-mated couples made miserable. The system was tolerated for centuries because the match-makers constantly urged that neither the young man nor the young woman, if let alone, would know how to pick a suitable life partner for himself or herself. But the influence of modern civilization, however, has made the people see the folly of casting their lot in the hands of a third party. Today neither the young man nor the girl would stand any interference in his or her matrimonial adventure on the part of the professional match-maker. Even the parents, seeing the strong contrast between the happiness in the family of the self-chosen mates and the unhappiness of those who were mated by somebody else, gladly desist from tendering advice to their children in matrimonial affairs. The professional match-makers, seeing their arguments refuted by facts, of course find it necessary to abandon their old-time occupation and have to content themselves with something far less profitable.

Now the business of investment for the big capitalists is just like marriage for the young man or the young girl. If you like to choose the girl yourself when you desire to get married, why should you let somebody else invest money for you, when you have money to invest?

Technical Ability of Chinese

Besides it would seem unnecessary as well as unwise. The business Chinese know the Americans and the business Americans understand the Chinese. With their wonderful knowledge of science and their mastery of technical skill, American engineers and experts will have no difficulty in ascertaining for instance, what mines could be profitably developed and what lines of railroads should be first built from the point of view of the investor. But it is asked, are there men in China who are able to assist in the execution of the great engineering and industrial enterprises? I give my answer in the affirmative without fear of contradiction. A distinguished Englishman writing on the industrial opportunities of China observed:

"A large percentage of the population is highly skilled in masonry, carpentry, iron founding, plastering, woodcarving, brass and copper working, and the Chinese conception of mining, and under skilled European training the Chinese develop into most capable laborers, whilst such of them as have been trained in the various coastal dockyards have proved themselves the equal of any laborer in the world.

"The Cantonese especially are distinguished for their high ability in all forms of iron and metal work, and excel when trained as lathemen, fitters, etc. . . .

"In the erection of buildings of all description the Chinese excel as is proven by the fact that most of the European buildings in the treaty ports are built by Chinese contractors."

Besides, Europe and America and Japan are training thousands of Chinese engineers and experts. The United States alone are educating today fourteen hundred students in engineering mining, agricultural and other scientific and technical branches of knowledge and efficiency. What is most needed is capital. Where money is adequately provided, if need be, trained men can be found to do the work and do it cheaply and efficiently, though comparatively few they are. The Peking-Kalkan Railway, a line of 148 miles, which was, in the opinion of foreign experts, the most serious and difficult engineering proposition ever undertaken in China, with its steep grades, a large number of sharp curves, heavy cuts and drills, and more than a mile of tunnels, was built entirely by Chinese engineers educated in the United States. The successful completion of this line was all the more significant bcause there were not a few foreign engineers who had thought this piece of engineering was an impossible feat. In spite of all these difficulties, the cost of construction was under £10,000 per mile, a rate much lower than the roads built by foreign engineers in the less difficult regions of the country. It now brings a net revenue approximately of $4,000 gold per mile annually to the Chinese Government, and this surplus is being used to build extensions, 90 miles having just been completed and added to the line.

Evidence of Chinese Capacity

The Chinese street-railway of Shanghai was built and is operated by Chinese. The biggest iron-works in China are managed by Chinese engineers educated in Europe. If further evidence is required, one can point to the big cities in the Straits Settlements, where many of the big business enterprises, such as mining and steamship companies, sugar plantations, and banks have been built up by Chinese energy with astonishing success.

Of the total mileage of railways (6200) now in operation in China, about 80 per cent was financed by foreign bankers and built with the direct co-operation of the Chinese engineers. With the exception of a few short local lines, they are all making money. The Peking-Mukden Railway, a line of 605 miles, brings approximately a net profit of $6565 gold per mile per year to the Government, while the Peking-Hankow, 836 miles long, yields a net revenue of $14,500 per mile per annum.

These instances, I hope, will be sufficient to illustrate that where money is provided, trained Chinese can be found, if not to undertake the whole work, at least to render efficient assistance in its skillful execution. What I want to emphasise here particularly is that the successful development of the tremendous industrial resources of China does not lie in the combination of American capital with borrowed energy, but in the investment of American capital through the direct co-operation of American skill with Chinese skill, of American energy with Chinese energy. It is only thus that the closer commercial relations between China and the United States, which the people of both nations desire and to which they all keenly look forward, can be successfully and profitably attained.

Flower-Studded Armlet Is New Fad

Rose as arm ornament

New York, Feb. 7.—The latest feminine craze is so effective, yet simple and inexpensive an addition to the evening toilet that it is being universally adopted.

It consists simply of a band of ferns set off with a red rose, or if desired, the wearer's favorite flower.

This decorative flower jewelry is worn about the curve of the upper arm, which is left uncovered.

Just imagine a perfectly formed arm. Then leave this arm entirely undraped from shoulder to finger tip. About the curve of the upper arm, against the whiteness of the skin, twine a small bit of feathery fern. Then use this natural armlet to hold in place a deep red rose bud!

The effect is striking. The very simplicity of the idea gives it instant attention. During the past few days a number of prominent young women have appeared with simple flowers ornaments.

Nor is the flower ornament confined to the better display of an attractive arm. Some of the more artistic have managed to find a way to call attention to a dainty foot and ankle by deftly hanging a green band and rose setting about the ankle.

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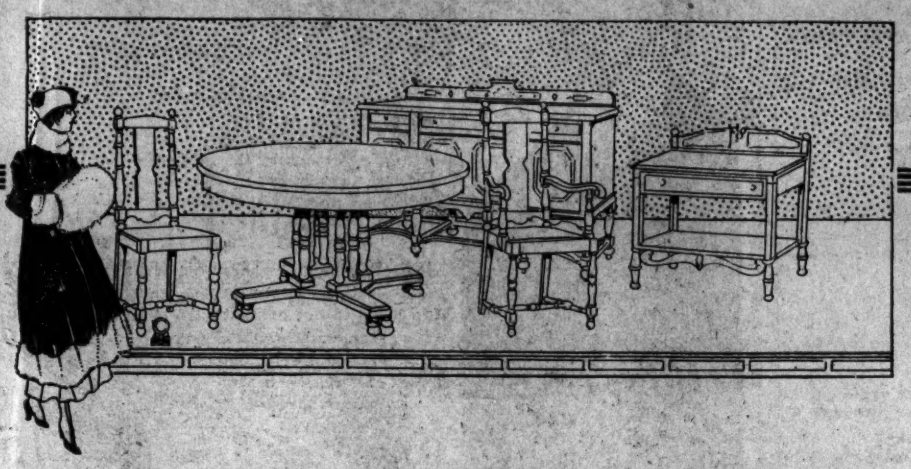

Successful Auction Sales

Remember, when you dispose of your household goods, you are offering to sell in a few hours property that has cost you thousands of taels and may have taken you years to accumulate—you cannot afford to be stingy over your advertising.

THE FEW DOLLARS IT COSTS YOU PROPERLY TO ADVERTISE YOUR SALE, ARE NOTHING AT ALL WHEN YOU STAND TO LOSE OR MAKE HUNDREDS OF TAELS IN A FEW HOURS. REMEMBER, YOU HAVE ONLY ONE CHANCE, AND THE SIZE OF THE CROWD AND THE CLASS OF BUYERS YOU ATTRACT, WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON HOW WELL YOU HAVE ADVERTISED YOUR SALE.

Read—Mark—Learn

In the old days, when Shanghai was but a small community, sufficient publicity could be attained by advertising a need in one newspaper. But Shanghai is now a city with nearly 15,000 foreign inhabitants and several foreign newspapers. To reach the greatest number of these people, it is necessary to make use of the advertising columns of the newspapers that are most widely-read.

THE NEWSPAPER WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IS THE CHINA PRESS. BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY PEOPLE SEE NO OTHER PAPER, AND THAT IT IS READ BY ALL THE AMERICANS AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ALL THE OTHER NATIONALITIES IN SHANGHAI.

The firm of auctioneers to whom you entrust the sale of your goods may, for generations, have been in the habit of inserting notices of their auctions in—to quote the shibboleth—"One morning and one evening newspaper," Well and good, if by so doing the greatest amount of publicity is attained, but if your auction advertisement does not appear in The China Press—the newspaper with the largest circulation—your auctioneer has failed in his duty to you, for he has not taken steps to ensure the largest number of people posible being present at your sale.

The Fewer the People, the Lower the Prices,
The Bigger the Attendance, the Greater the Competition

A six-inch, single-column advertisement in The China Press will cost you Mex. $3.00 each time it appears, or a total of Mex. $12.00 for the usual four insertions.

Is not this trifling additional expenditure worth while, when, by its means, you may, perhaps, double, or even treble, the attendance at your auction?

Don't be penny-wise and pound-foolish

Instruct your auctioneers

to

Advertise Your Sale

in

The China Press

Today's Football

Skottowe Cup Final

The Club and the Recs. meet in the Skottowe Final this afternoon at Hongkew Park at 3 o'clock. The big game is to be preceded by a match between St. Francis Xavier's and a Rest of the Schools XI. which should also furnish some good football.

Mr. H. G. Boyling will referee the Cup Final. Messrs. W. T. Bissett and W. E. Wilson will act as linesmen.

The Shanghai Junior Golf Club have kindly placed the use of their pavilion and dressing room at the disposal of the players. A photograph will be taken of the teams at 2.45 sharp. The presentation of the Shields and Cups will be made at the conclusion of the match by Mrs. John Prentice.

The following will represent the Recs. J. L. Wade; H. B. Ollerdessen and A. L. Biggs; A. Loonis, T. Wigton and T. Isherwood; J. B. Katz, T. Wilson, R. Brandt, W. Manley and H. Dawe.

Following is the team for the Club: L. Bertes; G. F. Forshaw, M. Tonkin; D. Campbell, W. J. Gande, W. J. Brown; J. Hardwick, W. C. G. Clifford, H. W. P. McMeekin, F. S. Ward, A. H. Leslie.

Charity Match April 1

The charity match between England and Scotland, which is to take place on Saturday, April 1, gives great promise of resulting in a hard fought battle. Both teams have been carefully chosen, and are about equal in strength. Sir E. D. H. Fraser, Consul-General, will kick-off promptly at 3 p.m. and the match will be played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground. Tickets at $1.00 can be obtained from all Secretaries of Football Clubs, and the net proceeds of the match will be devoted for Shanghai's wounded men at the front.

Schools' League

The final match of the season will be played today at Hongkew Park before the Skottowe Cup match. The champion team, St. Xavier's, will play a picked team representing the rest of the league. The football public never has an opportunity of seeing the younger boys play and this match has been arranged so that they can see the best players from all the schools in action.

Rest of the League Team:—Pearson (Public); Goldman (Public) and Kock (Hanbury); Bauld (Cath.), Malion (Public) and Walne (Amer.); Brodie (Cath.), Goldman (Public), Jones (Hanbury), Boyd (Amer.) and Ahmed (Hanbury). Reserves Kahn, Godsil, Soloulis and Woodbridge.

Linesman, E. Cooke, Referee; Mr. W. E. Wilson. Kick-off 1.45 p.m.

Paper Hunt Club Races Start 1.30

The postponed race meeting of the Paper Hunt Club will be held this afternoon. The first saddling bell will be sounded at 1.30 and the first race started 15 minutes later. The races were postponed from last Saturday on account of the rain. Under the influence of a week's fine weather, the course has become very hard and indications point to sunshine for the afternoon.

The meet includes 9 races and 4 steeplechases. The big event of the day is the Club Challenge Cup. For the last two years this race has been won by Mr. E. S. B. Rowe on Bornite. Mr. Rowe has again entered Bornite for the Challenge Cup this afternoon. His only other entry is Mameluke.

News Brevities

The engagement of Miss Hilda Way, of Tientsin, to Lieutenant Hayes A. C. Kroner of the 15th U. S. Infantry has been announced by the Tientsin papers. Miss Way is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. L. Way.

* * *

It is reported that the Union Iron Works of San Francisco is finishing up the 6,500 ton steamer Anette Rolph which is to enter the trade between San Francisco, Japan, China and the Philippines. The cost of the steamer is (G.) $750,000.

* * *

Simon Osman and Sam A. Kreb were sentenced to four months imprisonment each in the United States Court for China yesterday on a vagrancy charge. J. F. Leddy pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Sentence will be pronounced Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. Joseph Langley, U. S. Government pilot for the Yangtsze, has been stricken with paralysis, according to the Central China Post. He was placed on the steamer Teh Hsing at Hankow on March 13 and is coming to Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. J. G. Smeaton, assistant manager and secretary of the local board of directors of the tramway company, left for home yesterday afternoon on the Shinyo Maru. He will be away for 9 months. On last Tuesday the foreign staff of the company presented Mr. Smeaton with a traveling bag, a silver cigar box and silver brushes, Mr. D. McColl making the presentation.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Darrah, United States postal agent, left yesterday on the Shinyo Maru for home. He was accompanied by Mrs. Darrah. They will go to Nagasaki where they catch a government transport for San Francisco, Mr. Darrah is going to Rochester, Minn., for a visit to the famous Mayo Brothers, surgeons. He is to undergo a very delicate heart operation. In the absence of the postal agent Mr. H. E. Murray will have charge of the post office.

* * *

A Japanese despatch says that all Japanese officials in the diplomatic service at Tsingtau will be ordered back to Tokio.

* * *

The Russo-Polish Ballet from the Government Theater at Moscow began a week's engagement at the Victoria Theater last night. There are seven artistes in the troupe who dance as only Russians can. The ballet gives a two-act dance pantomine called "A Dream after the Ball." Tickets are on sale at Moutrie's. Through error, it was announced yesterday that this troupe was at the Apollo Theater.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THAT OTHER GUY NEVER WORKS. HE'S GOT LAZY LUKE BEAT AN' LUKE AIN'T WORKED IN TWO YEARS AN SEBEN MONTHS
CAN YOU IMAGINE THE GALL - WHEN I'M STUCK. HE INVITES ABOUT 5 GUYS TO TEAR IN ON MY CHECK.
I KNOW JAKE - YOU'RE RIGHT IT'S AW RIGHT AN RIGHT.
EASY EDDIE - EASY - REMEMBER WHAT PRED MCKAY ALWAYS SAID - WHOM THE GODS DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD - EASY EDDIE
I BUY WHEN I'M WORKIN' DONT I - WHY DOES HE BALL ME OUT? WHAT WHY DOES HE - WHO IS HE?
HE REMINDS ME OF GUMSHOE BILL FROM ROCKY HILL NEVER WORKED AND NEVER WILL
YOU SAID A PAGEFUL TURN OVER
INDOOR SPORTS - TRYING TO STOP A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO HARD BOILED EGGS IN A POOL ROOM.
NOBODY HOME BUT THE MASKED MARVEL SECRET AN' THAT'S OUT
TAD

DICTOGRAPH FOUND IN ROOM OF BRITISH AIDE

Capt. Guy Gaunt, Attache Of Embassy, Unearths a Plot To Learn Secrets

New York, February 9.—The discovery of a dictograph in the Hotel Biltmore rooms of Captain Guy Gaunt, attache of the British Embassy, has prevented German agents becoming cognizant of important British Government secrets.

Captain Gaunt's friends say he outwitted men who hoped to catch him off his guard. The story of the dictograph forms a remarkable behind-the-scenes narrative of never-ceasing duels between the highly organized secret services maintained in this country by the Central Powers and the allies.

The Teuton agents, after months of planning, succeeded in planting the dictograph in the room often used by Captain Gaunt for conferences. The plotters took rooms situated on all sides of Captain Gaunt's apartment, below and above.

"The German agents watched Gaunt for two weeks and observed his daily movements," said the informant. "They made minute examinations of the formation of the walls, the location of carpets, ventilating systems, etc.

"They finally hit upon the ventilator as the place where a dictograph could be placed. With the aid of an expert mechanician the conspirators entered Gaunt's apartment. They 'trailed' the dictograph from the captain's room to an adjoining one.

"The scheme perhaps would have worked perfectly except that Captain Gaunt, since he took up his residence in New York, had anticipated the very method of attack. Accordingly he had arranged with the hotel management to make a thorough search of his quarters at intervals of at least twice a week. Because of this the dictograph was discovered almost at once.

No Arrests Made

"No attempt was made to arrest the men responsible for the plot. First, because the rival secret services don't play the game that way, and second, because it was thought best to place a constant watch upon the conspirators.

"This was done, and very interesting discoveries were made. For instance, Captain Gaunt clinched the identity of two men who have succeeded Franz von Rintelen and Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen as directors of the German Secret Service."

"I suspected a window cleaning chap at my hotel one day," said Captain Gaunt yesterday. "He did not seem to know his trade very well. He was an unusually inquisitive fellow. He doesn't clean my windows any more."

The men alleged to be at the head of German secret agent work now are German army officers formerly associated with Dr. Dernburg and a German who once occupied a high diplomatic post in Latin America.

These men are said to be operating through agents who make their rendezvous at a Tenderloin cafe modelled on continental Europe style.

U.S. MUNITIONS SALES

Washington, D. C., February 16.—American made war munitions now are pouring into Europe at the rate of nearly two million dollars' worth daily, with the figures swelling rapidly as production increases.

Estimates made at the department of commerce today put total munition shipments since Europe began to purchase for the present war close to a billion dollars.

At the rate shipments are going now the next four months would see this total doubled. Production is declared to be growing faster now that at any time since American manufacturers began conversion of their plants into factories.

NEW DETAILS OF RAID TO CAPTURE GEN. VILLA

One Hundred Rebels Were Killed By Pursuing American Cavalrymen

San Francisco, March 10.—President Wilson issued orders today to the commander of the frontier garrison troops to march across the border into Mexico to pursue and punish Villa's troops, who invaded American territory and did violence to American citizens yesterday. Major General Scott, Chief of the General Staff, says that the government has 8,000 soldiers ready for the pursuit of the Mexican rebels. The President says that his orders do not mean real armed intervention, but that he has ordered an expedition into the country to punish the rebels, whom the Carranza government has not been able yet to suppress.

The two hundred and fifty American cavalrymen who pursued Villa's troops across the frontier overtook the Villa forces of 1,500 men about five miles from the border line. After an engagement in which 100 Villa soldiers were killed the Americans returned to their own territory.

The State Government of New Mexico has called out the militia to guard against further invasion.—*Asahi.*

Attack Was a Surprise

San Francisco, Mar. 9.—Reports have been received from the commander of the American frontier garrison as to the attacks on the city of Columbus, N.M., by the troops of General Villa. The invading troops were between 800 and 1,000 in number, the reports say, and they attacked the city early this morning. They killed or wounded many persons and set fire to many houses, besides committing other crimes.

The commander of the garrison on receipt of the news despatched 250 mounted soldiers and they forced the Villa troops to flee across the border the same morning. The American cavalry is now in pursuit of the Mexican invaders across the frontier, say the reports. Among the Americans killed in the invasion were six cavalry soldiers and nine citizens; among those wounded were seven cavalry soldiers.

The invasion was a surprise to the Americans. Even the commander of the frontier garrison had thought Villa was 40 miles from the frontier at least. The attack has given a chance for the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to attack President Wilson's policy in Mexico most severely. The Senator from New Mexico has introduced into his House a resolution that the government should employ an armed interference in Mexico by sending a force of 50,000 soldiers to that country. Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, will request the Carranza government's consent, it is reported, for all the necessary steps to be taken for the pursuit of the Mexican rebels by the American troops into Mexico. The President talked with Mr. Baker, the new Secretary of War, about the Mexican question this afternoon.

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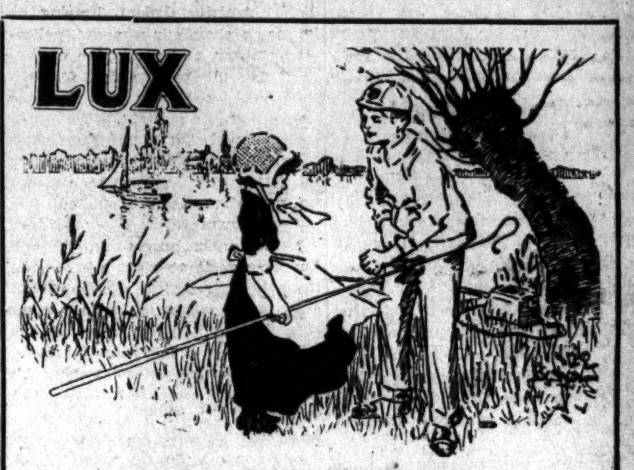

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It really is, in every way, an ideal preparation for universal use in the home. It is just as good for washing a lady's evening gown as it is for keeping a man's sporting kit clean and unshrunken. Garments washed with Lux look well—WEAR WELL—give free play and comfort to the body.
WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS.
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Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Horlick's Malted Milk finds great favour. It fulfils two most important conditions:—
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Rather fine weather. Fresh or strong monsoon almost everywhere.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 18, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

'Breaking Through'

(*New York Times*)

NOTHING could ever have been at once so ghastly, so futile, and so utterly dreary as this trench fighting, by which war tends to stalemate itself. Talk of "breaking through" is not so confident as once it was. Since the tremendous allied offensive last Autumn, which cost a terrific price in men and guns and ammunition, and hardly moved the line enough to make a change perceptible on the war maps, the idea of smashing the line has somehow flattened out.

There are military men on both sides who say it can be done. Some English critics keep on saying the war will have to be won on the western front, which means, of course, to smash the German line. There are German experts who say, "We can get through when we are ready to pay the price." But the cost of really trying is very much greater than was counted on at first.

The weather staying nice, suppose the Germans, attacking near Somme, instead of stopping with 4,000 yards of trenches, 1,000 yards deep, had broken the French line so as to have been able actually to penetrate it. What would they have done? It reminds one of the dog that chased the train. What would he do if he caught it? No attacking force of a few thousand men, having penetrated the opposing line, would dare to go through. It has to choose between going back or stopping there, holding at reversed odds the little wedge or "salient" created by its forward lunge. A salient is the convex of what happens when one line by special pressure at a single point is thrust forward; the position on the other side is concave.

To break the line in any vital sense of military achievement now means not to poke a hole through, but to make a breach so large that two armies may go forward and divide, rolling up the enemy right and left simultaneously. That would require first a breach of many miles and then the concentration of great troop masses to follow through. The difficulties are enormous. First is that of making so great a breach in the line itself. Second is that of mobilizing so many men at a single point without revealing the plan to the enemy and at the same time so weakening one's own line at all other points that the enemy, by acting quickly, might carry out a counter program.

The cost would be terrible, prohibitory. Nobody yet has faced it. The hazards are very great. The side that failed would lose the war. So continues the game of usury, not that anything can come of it, but probably because neither side dares to send any men away. They have to be there, and, being there, they fight. Any animal so uncomfortable as soldiers in trenches are would rather fight than not.

A Royal Automove Club

(*London Opinion*)

At a time when the darkness of London is so dense that one might easily carve one's name and address in it, and when the sight of men clutching at their brethren in the Strand and putting the pathetic question "Where is London?" has become common, it is more and more essential that the authorities who order this reduced lighting should be prepared to assist in its carrying out.

In view of the fact that pedestrians still insist on walking about at night to the common danger of the poor nerve-racked motorist, a club has been formed, which is known as the Royal Automove Club, whose members are strictly limited to pedestrians. Any member who has been knocked down by a motor-car three times in succession is admitted a Life Member as soon as he comes out of hospital. The object of the club is to send out information for that fast thinning section of the community known as the Pedestrians. As an evidence of the grave dangers of being a pedestrian, the club desires it to be known that a number of its members have decided to seek safer occupations and are about to enter either the Naval or the Military Air Services.

The Royal Automove Club, while fully aware of the gallant deeds being done by our soldiers at the Front, feels that brave deeds are being enacted by pedestrians in London every night, who, with no thought of reward, or of praise, or of getting their photographs in "Our Heroes" column of the day papers, nightly risk their lives in reckless gallantry by crossing the Strand and Piccadilly. The club considers it an injustice that the brave pedestrian, who in the face of fearful odds finds the motor-car too much for him, has to be content with a ten-line inquest in the paper. The club has therefore decided to have a medal struck, to be known as the D.A.O. (Distinguished Activity Order), bearing on its face a chauffeur rampant, policeman sinister, and pedestrian expectant. It will be awarded for distinguished gallantry in crossing London streets at night.

The Royal Automove Club states for the information of members that the following rules have been drawn up, which may later be embodied in a Government Bill:

1. Motorists proceeding through London streets at night are ordered to apply their brakes at once should they feel a slight jolt. They must then attract the attention of the policeman to the debris in the read.

2. Pedestrians before crossing the roads must leave their names and addresses with the nearest policeman, together with particulars as to favorite institution.

3. Irritated pedestrians are strictly forbidden to pull out revolvers and to shoot at motorists; until they have had some revolver practice with clay pigeons.

4. Pedestrians tired of life must state the fact clearly to the policeman before crossing the road. This is necessary owing to the fact that the victim is always forbidden to make a statement at his own inquest absolving the motorist from all blame.

5. A series of signals shall be drawn up for motorists. One blast will tell the pedestrian that the motor 'bus is almost upon him, but if he will step smartly aside all may be well. Two blasts will indicate that it cannot be helped, but that the motor 'bus will biff. Three blasts will indicate that nothing will stop the 'bus, but that everything will be done for your family. (And think what a consolation this will be in a man's last moments.)

6. The existing number of coroners shall be increased in order to allow them to work in relays.

Travelettes

'The Four Towns'

WHEN Arnold Bennett, the famous English novelist, sought a setting for his stories of modern industrial England, he went away from London to the provincial "five towns" of the North, which are now known all over the world.

An American romancer, seeking a similar embodiment of the industrial spirit in this country, might well take the four towns of Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Allentown and Easton. Like the factory towns of England, these were once peaceful rural communities lying several miles apart in the beautiful Lehigh country of mountain and running water. The Germans settled here, and dotted the valley with their neat farms, and made it famous for their good cooking and their tremendous families of pink-faced children. It was just such a valley as the Sleepy Hollow where old Ichabod Crane had his fearsome adventure with the headless Hessian.

Then it was found that great layers of coal lay under the forested mountains. One day a tall brick chimney rode in the valley, and a flume of smoke went curling over the treetops. The banner of industrialism was planted, the peaceful valley was doomed. More and more men came to delve for coal and iron in the mountains and the stack was multiplied a hundred times. The smoke brooded over the valley in a heavy cloud; but the towns throve under its frown and people came pouring in from the farms to work in the factories. Bethlehem and South Bethlehem joined hands across the river, and Allentown, most metropolitan of all, reached out a trolley line to her sister cities.

Then came the war in Europe, the call for guns and shells, and the four towns of Pennsylvania leapt into prominence. A man who had driven a stage coach through the peaceful valley in the old days, announced that Bethlehem was to be the Krupp's of America. He sent out a call for men, and men came flocking. Business boomed. The pall of smoke grew a thousand fold, and at night glowed red with unabated industry.

The four towns have come into their own. It is plainly only a matter of time until they will be welded into one great city.

THE DYE PROBLEM

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE dye-stuff situation has shot into world-wide prominence. Dyes are conspicuous by their absence. We are confronted with the tragic possibilities of pink overalls and white buttons on black clothes. A dye shipment had to be specially arranged for with the blockading powers to keep our friend and comforter the dollar bill his old familiar green.

The real significance of the situation lies deeper than these picturesque details that have caught the public eye. The dye shortage affects every one of two million workmen who manufacture annually products valued at five billion dollars, as well as all the people dependent on them, and the immense amount of capital invested in factories and plants.

One cotton manufacturer in his testimony before a committee investigating the situation stated that if he could not be assured of an adequate dye supply within six months he would have to discontinue business, and cancel his order for four million pounds of cotton yarn. The leather industry, the paper trade, the manufacturers of paint, straw work and wood work, shoe dressing and a long list of similar articles have all felt the shortage.

Luckily, the chances that the situation will go to lengths where manufacturers have to cancel orders are small. We need dyes, and we cannot import them. Therefore we must manufacture them. We have the raw materials, and while our technical skill in the line may not be up to that of Germany, who has specialized in it for decades, still we are quite efficient enough and we will learn as we go. Any American manufacturer of dyes whose plant is running today can't complain about business. But after the war comes the rub.

Before the war our dye industry could not compete with that of Germany. That is why we haven't any dye industry to speak of today. The situation is no reflection on American manufacturers. It is due to a policy of co-operation among the German manufacturers, and between the manufacturers and the German government, which our trade laws make it impossible for us to duplicate.

When the Germans sold some particular dye at a high price, an American manufacturer would sometimes try to compete with them. Then the Germans lowered the price to cost, and below, and the American factory had to meet their price and take the whole shock of the low figure. In Germany it was distributed among all the factories, so none of them felt it much. Hence American capital has been slow to go into dye works, and now that dyes are selling at fancy figures, capital is not much more eager, because after the war the same old situation will crop up. A dye works represents a heavy investment.

The solution of the dilemma which seems in a fair way to be adopted is the protective tariff for dye-stuffs. There is a bill before Congress now providing for such a tariff. Members of the House and Senate representing both political parties have come out in favor of the measure. The textile manufacturers who opposed a similar tariff in 1909—it was brought up by the dye manufacturers at that time—are flooding Congress with letters now, urging the adoption of the pending bill.

The manufacturers opposed the measure before because it would have increased the cost of dyes over what it is under normal conditions. Nobody believed seriously in 1909 that the German supply would ever be cut off. A protective dye tariff, said the cloth men, would benefit the dye industry at the expense of their own. The present state of affairs shows the desirability of being independent in the matter, even if independence has to be paid for. The dye supply is a minor but indispensable factor in industries a hundred times bigger. As one of the advocates of the dye tariff puts it, we will be paying five or six million dollars a year—which is what he estimates the increased cost of dyes under the new tariff will come to—as a sort of insurance against finding ourselves again suddenly dyeless.

It is a known fact that capital is ready and available to multiply our dye production capacity as soon as it is assured that the industry will be adequately protected against post-bellum competition from Germany. Within six months domestic plants would be able to meet domestic demands. In the meantime, there is a good supply of dye-stuffs in the country which speculators are holding for a rise. With production assured in the near future these dyes would be thrown on the market and tide over the interim.

The dye-stuffs have taken some of the most amazing jumps in price that these war-times have seen. One manufacturer tells of paying $40,000 for dyes that he could buy normally under $3,000. Sulphur blacks, formerly 18 cents a pound, are quoted around three dollars, and the supply is limited at that. Statistics furnished by four big manufacturers of colored cotton goods give an average price of 37 cents a pound before the war for dyes that are worth $4.50 now. Colored cotton will be high this season, and you can look for white as a popular color in spite of laundry bills.

A point in favor of multiplying domestic dye-works is the ease with which they can do a quick-change act and emerge as full-fledged munition works. The head of one of the biggest dye-plants in the country says that his works could be transformed into a powder plant on ten days notice, and turned back into a dye-works in another ten days when the need for powder was past. He says also that a capital of fifteen million dollars is waiting to multiply the capacity of his plant by ten, if the new tariff bill passes. The same facts, both as to munition-making potentialities and prospective enlargements, are true of other plants.

England has acted on this close relation between powder and dye-making by backing the "British Dye Works, Ltd." to the extent of fifteen million dollars since the war began. This plant will supply the dye needs of the government, and can turn to making powder at any time.

In Germany the encouragement and protection that the government gives the dye industry is reciprocated by a tacit agreement that the resources of the factories will be ready to hand in a national emergency. Exact figures are not available, but it is estimated that sixty per cent. of the German dye works are making munitions now.

There is no industrial reason why the United States should not manufacture her own dyes. Modern colors are derivatives of coal tar, and coal tar is a by-product of the coke-ovens. We have coke-ovens in sufficient numbers to supply the raw material for all the dyes we need. Germany won her near-monopoly of the business by a combination of high chemical skill and industrial co-operation, not through any favor of natural resource.

Out of 912 colors in commercial demand, only seventeen were being manufactured in the United States before the war. Less than ten per cent. of the consumption even of those seventeen was produced by the home manufacturer. And not one of the seventeen was produced entirely in the United States. They were made by working on and combining different "intermediates"—German intermediates.

But the American chemist and the American manufacturer have shown in the last year that they can produce and carry the dye on its whole course from bituminous coal to ball gown. They have turned out all the most complex colors at a cost not much higher than Germany was doing it before the war. This difference in cost is what the dye protectionists want to cover in their tariff.

Coal-tar is available for making a host of things besides dyes. It is a sort of purse of Fortunatus, out of which the chemist can take almost anything he is looking for. High explosives, photographic chemicals, flavoring extracts, medicines—all these can be made from coal-tar "crudes." The work done on the coal-tar derivatives represents some of the highest achievements of chemistry. Many of the compounds are of dizzying complexity, and call for the most expert skill and the widest theoretical knowledge in their use.

It is a fair assumption that much of Germany's high position in chemistry, that stands her in such good stead both in peace and war, is due to her big interests in the coal tar products. A similar stimulus to scientific progress in America would have effects more far-reaching than we yet realize.

The Searchlight

Latest news from the Fields of SCIENCE, EDUCATION and INVENTION

A Self-Sealing Jar

THE difficulties of the housewife at preserving time have been relieved this spring by the invention of a new self-sealing jar, believed to be simpler and more satisfactory than any now in use. It has an annular groove around the top, forming an inner and an outer rim. A glass lid has been provided, having a ring around the bottom not quite so deep as the groove in the top of the jar in which it is designed to rest.

When the jar has been filled, melted wax is to be poured into the groove, after which the lid is set in place. As the wax hardens, the lid is held firmly and the jar is sealed air tight. A thin knife slipped around the edge easily loosens the lid. This will obviate the wrist-straining unscrewing of the old-fashioned jars, which not infrequently results in breaking the top and lacerating the hands.

Standing Up For Norway

By Oscar Sissenere

A Norwegian by birth, though an American citizen, I have to take exception to certain statements made by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen in his article in The New York Sun of January 30: "Will Norway and Denmark Be Drawn Into the War?" First, "She [Norway] owes the restoration of her independence after 500 years and her escape from the intolerable dominion of Sweden for the most part to the encouragement and support given to her by Great Britain and by Russia." Will Mr. Cunliffe-Owen please tell from what source he drew this information?

When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814 and set up for herself, the great Powers, Great Britain and Russia included, France alone excepted, opposed her independence and threatened coercive measures. Can that be called encouragement and support? And in 1905, when Norway separated from Sweden, she had been independent for about one hundred years. Consequently there was no question of "restoration" of independence or Swedish "dominion" to escape. The so-called union, for reasons that are too well known to require mention, had become impossible and was peacefully dissolved. Encouragement and support from abroad were neither looked for nor needed.

The next unfounded statement is this: "It cannot be denied that all the movements for independence from Sweden down to 1905 received encouragement from the Russian Government and monetary support from the Russian people. Several Norwegian newspapers championing the cause of Norwegian independence were published at Petrograd and were distributed thence throughout Norway."

Denial of this is unnecessary, as the impossible tale contains its own refutation. Norway, having always been a sovereign and independent country, at all times had full control of her financial resources, which have invariably been carefully managed and sufficient for her needs. When a whole people is agreed and solvent, foreign bribes are not required. And to assert that bribes have been paid Norway is an unpardonable slur on the good name and bright honor of a country which stands almost alone among nations as an exemplar of straightforward dealing.

That Norwegian newspapers championing the cause of Norway's independence had to be published in Russia is also a statement that refutes itself for the very same reason, namely, that such a step was unnecessary. Norway's Constitution being one of the freest in the world, the Norwegian press enjoys full liberty at home and needs no shelter abroad. And no foreign country, Sweden included, could possibly interfere with the publication of Norway's newspapers.

Equally unfounded is Mr. Cunliffe-Owen's statement that "whenever Bjornstjerne Bjornson and other Norwegian patriots became involved in trouble with the late King Oscar II. and were forced to leave their native land in order to escape imprisonment they invariably found not only refuge but an extremely friendly welcome on the banks of the Neva."

The only persons in Norway in danger of imprisonment for political reasons were King Oscar's own councillors, who were impeached for having advised him to disregard the will of the people. And neither Bjornson nor any other Norwegian ever had trouble with King Oscar or was forced to leave his native land for political reasons. There is absolute liberty of speech in Norway, and if King Oscar II. had ever been foolish enough to interfere with the constitutional freedom and rights of Norwegian citizens the King would probably have been forced to leave the country. Will Mr. Cunliffe-Owen give the name of a single Norwegian who for political reasons had to seek refuge on the banks of the Neva or anywhere else?

Again I say, such a thing is impossible because unnecessary. Consequently it does not "naturally follow that the Norwegians should to this day retain a great liking for the Russians." That there is sympathy with the great Russian people in its struggle at home and abroad is not to be wondered at, a sympathy that is deepened by appreciation of the eminent qualities of that remarkably gifted race.

According to Mr. Cunliffe-Owen the Norwegians are so thoroughly democratic that they will not address their own King and Queen with due respect, but approach them with "Mr. King" and "Mrs. Queen." This silly statement would hardly deserve refutation were it not that such things are read and believed. It probably originated in ignorance of the Norwegian language and consequent inability to understand the distinction between the two words "Herr" and "Herre." The first means "Mister," the second "Lord." When the Norwegians address their King as "Herre Konge" they are calling him not "Mr. King" but "Lord King," a most dignified and stately expression. But in spite of Mr. Cunliffe-Owen's assertion to the contrary, the usual mode of addressing the King and Queen is "Deres Majestaet," "Your Majesty."

Norwegian titles of nobility do not exist. Nobility having been abolished in Norway in 1821, nobody is alive who might claim title of nobility.

Other inaccuracies in Mr. Cunliffe-Owen's article, as, for instance, the statement about King Charles XV.'s wealth, need not be dwelt upon. Allow me to point out, however, that the picture of the King of Denmark shows him in a foreign uniform. Why not select a photograph showing him in the uniform of his own country?

Menace Of The Improved Zeppelin

By T. R. Macmechen

(*President of the Aeronautical Society of America, in a letter to the New York Sun*).

The editorial article "The Defence of London From Zeppelin Raids" in The Sun of February 8 is an eloquent indictment of that lack of native insight which has rendered England powerless to resist the new forces of the air.

The editorial article's closing sentence, "The only answer to the German Zeppelin sweeping through the air at night would seem to be another great airship," paraphrases the insistent record of warnings over my signature in American magazines for the past seven years. But the time has now come to say that actual war demonstration has proved the aeroplane to be an absolute and ignominious failure as a foe of the airship.

Wilbur Wright, the dean of practical aerodynamics, once said, with that rare insight now so strikingly confirmed: "The aeroplane will not be a dangerous foe of the dirigible, which will always climb faster." Yet we read, before the war and after its inception, foolish utterances by British Government officials. For instance, Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, said on March 19, 1913:

"We have been conducting for a long time very careful inquiries and experiments with an anti-aircraft gun. I may say from experiments I myself have witnessed that all the mechanical difficulties have been completely solved, and that the actual difficulty of hitting an aerial target at a considerable height, moving at an unknown speed and an unknown height, has been enormously exaggerated; and that everybody concerned has been surprised beyond measure at the comparative ease and the remarkable accuracy which can be attained in firing at aerial targets. An honorable gentleman asks about the position at night. If we could not see the airship it would be very difficult for the airship to see us."

And here is another misleading statement from President Runciman of the Board of Trade, October 10, 1914:

"If the Zeppelins can be approached by aeroplanes, there are some of them [pilots] who are preparing to sacrifice lives in smashing up these airships by dashing their aeroplanes into the body of the airship and together coming to earth."

And the following is from Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking on March 17, 1914:

"Any hostile aircraft, airship or aeroplane which reached our coast during the coming war would be promtly attacked in superior force by a swarm of very formidable hornets. This is the true military situation."

Now a characteristic example of what has actually happened in more than thirty-eight raids on England: "Three Zeppelins visited the east counties last night and dropped bombs * * * Aeroplanes went up, but were unable to locate the airships."

Summing up, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said recently: "Under no circumstances do the authorities hold that aeroplanes are an adequate defence against Zeppelins."

In England there followed in rapid succession the removal of the Director of the Air Service, whose policy was aeroplane defence, the appointment of Sir Percy Scott to command the increased gunnery defence, and finally the appointment of Sir John French to succeed Sir Percy Scott. All of the reasons for this failure were anticipated in my own written record before the war, and closely approximated by the actual balloon shooting tests of the United States Artillery Corps before the war.

F. W. Lanchester, who is the recognized British authority on aerodynamics, a small part of aeronautics, is simply confirming what has been written before when he discovers that there is no defence at night against Zeppelins. The secret of the airship's power, as I have frequently said, is its ability to refuse a fight.

But soon England will not enjoy the immunity by daylight as seen by Mr. Lanchester. All the difficulties of "spotting" a swiftly moving target in the air which he describes so succinctly were pointed out even more elaborate detail by me in *McClure's Magazine* of 1909 and in the *Century* of 1910.

If this war lasts even one year more Zeppelins of constantly growing size will operate in the daytime, at such heights that they will put the aeroplane to even greater tests of endurance. The aeroplane will have to climb to 18,000 feet, and even remain aloft at that height for hours, to lie in wait for the sudden and unexpected appearance of the airship. But then, the airship of one year hence will inevitably be a much fore formidable machine than the present Zeppelin. The period of mere bombs will pass. The day of the aerial torpedo of tremendous force, which I know with certainty to be in satisfactory preparation, is coming, may even be at hand. One of its more primitive types was found in England after the last raid. With the arrival of such weapons, dreadnoughts, naval depots and supplies may be attacked by surprise, even in the daytime from 18,000 feet, with much greater effect than bombs. The use of such airships as "spotters" for the German fleet would seem to dispose of the stupid idea that German dreadnoughts carrying 17 inch guns could not see far enough to shoot twenty miles. Mr. Balfour has admitted the technical possibility of such weapons. But I am relying on the statement made to me by an undoubted British naval authority, that it has been known for some time that the Germans contemplated using such guns.

It is this same ostrichlike desire to dodge the unerring march of science which has made Britain too late on the Zeppelin question. Britain, with her lack of any long experimental and shop experience in building Zeppelins, cannot overtake the Germans in building up an aerial navy, by which I mean big dreadnought units of the kind which will be more fully developed in the next two years. There is nothing technical in the way of bringing the airship to the point where in five years it will, acting as a composite and refuelled unit of any naval fleet, readily cross the Atlantic and attack with impunity not only New York but our inland cities.

Is the United States about to make the error of permitting uniformed persons reposing behind the sanctity of official authority to steer us upon a false course in a new science?

Evening Up The Score

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hails the successful retreat of the German colonial troops from Kamerun to Spanish Guinea as one of the most notable achievements of the whole colonial warfare.—*Amsterdam despatch.*

In that respect it seems to bear a striking resemblance to the retirement of the British forces from Gallipoli, which London newspapers regarded as an historic achievement.—*New York Sun.*

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SHOOT KID!
OH! YOU ARE HUNGRY-
I GUESS ME GITTIN' THEM COPS TO CALL WAS BAD-EH?
SHE'S TICKLED TO DEATH-YOU COULDN'T FIRE HER NOW
FINE-SHE'S TOO GOOD A COOK FOR US TO LOSE!
DID YOU RING-MUM?
YES-IS DINNER NEARLY READY?
GEE! I WONDER WHAT SHE HAS COOKED FOR TONIGHT!
THOSE COPS ATE EVERY THING I COOKED-THERE ISN'T A THING LEFT IN THE HOUSE AN' ALL THE STORES ARE CLOSED
?
CONTINUED

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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Mr. Davis Has Reached the King Row

(*New York Sun*)

We learn with sincere regret of the death, at his home in Woburn, Mass., of Royal A. Davis, the champion amateur checker player of New England. We did not have the honor and plasure of his acquaintance; but we are sure he was a man worth knowing. He reached the age of 78, and if he resembled other checker players of skill and reputation, he was not too mellow, or too careless of his reputation. It is a mistake to suppose that checkers is a game exclusively for the mild of temper, for those who habitually restrain their anger, who practise a soft good nature that invites imposition. On the contrary, a true master of draughts is likely to be a peppery, hotheaded fellow, quick to resent an unwarranted familiarity, and strong in the defence of his rights.

Unless the breed of New England checker players has gone to seed—and we do not believe for a moment it has—all of its members are ardent and intelligent supporters of national preparedness. Their experience in pursuit of expertness in their chosen game has shown them the folly of opposing untrained, uninstructed men to those who have served as 'prentice hands. Checkers is, indeed, a game of war; when our pacifists sweep the lead soldiers from the nursery they must smash the checker boards. Chess is, as all men know, the true high school of war; that, we assume, has already been prescribed by the enemies of militarism.

Here is a contradiction we leave to Dr. Muensterberg to solve: Checkers is as modern as the electric light, as young as a waterfall; it is played, and played marvellously well, by railroad men, baggage masters, station agents, expressmen. It harmonizes with Today while preserving the respectability of Yesterday. Yet it seemed incongruous for the news of Mr. Davis's death to come by telegraph. It should have been circulated by courier; travellers by stage coach should have spread it along the highways; tin pedlers, itinerant shoemakers and tailors should have carried it to the remoter settlements. A telegrapher has no place in the dissemination of such news; and yet there are undoubtedly telegraphers who know how to play checkers; possibly one of them feels himself man enough to take up the honors Mr. Davis has left open.

It may be that checkers is played in surroundings rich and ornamental. But the real savor of the game must be lost when it is transferred from the comfortable obscurity of the general store or the baggage room at the deepot. Nor can it exercise its full spell when the board is new, the checkers free from—we cannot say grime, but certain evidences of contemplative handling.

There is a suggestion of heavy boots about the group of onlookers, each burning to contribute his advice to the contestants, and chafing under the restraint of etiquette and a wholesome respect for the sharp tongue of reproof. Here are Uncles, and Old Bills and Young Bills; a neighborhood congregation with its well defined class distinctions scrupulously recognized and wholesomely preserved, in which full liberty is not translated into demoralizing license. The tobacco is strong; not all of it is burned; snuff survives; and the storekeeper calculates to a nicety the inroads that are made on cracker barrels and raisin box. The stove, a noble instrument, sits reassuringly in a huge tray of sand; the light comes from coal oil lamps, with dingy tin reflectors surrounding their chimneys; there is a flavor of codfish, molasses and other potent comestibles in the air, and the door is tight shut. The team is hitched under the shed behind the meeting house; we shall see the road to the king row, which some call crown head, opened presently. It may be that a piece will be huffed; if so, it will be an event, long to be remembered,

We ask for no portrait of Mr. Davis. We know how he looked. We have a picture of a shrewd, deliberate, calculating man, whose moves were made without haste, but without delay unnecessary; whose victories were properly emphasized, whose defeats were accepted philosophically, and turned to good account in equipping him for the next encounter. A man of stability, good sense, and standing; who today wears the mantle of fame that was his?

Humorous Conundrums

What is the difference between a married man and a widower?—One kisses his missis, and the other misses his kisses.

Why is a lame dog like a blotting pad?—A lame dog is a slow pup; a slope up is an inclined plane; an inklined plane is a blotting pad.

Why is a severe duenna like cold cream? Because she keeps the chaps off.

Why are all tall people the laziest?—Because they are always longer in bed than others.

Why is it absurd to expect a pretty girl to be candid? Because she cannot be plain.

Why is a sermon delivered on board a ship like a necklace?—Because it's a deck-oration.

Qaestions Answered

Ceres

H.M.L.—In the classic mythology, Ceres is the Goddess of the Harvest, or, to be more specific, of the cereals. According to Ovid, Meta., Book V., Ceres first taught men to plough the fields and also to have fixed laws. The meaning of which is that laws originated with the settled state known as agriculture.

Three Fifteenth Century Discoveries

J.C.M.—You should have no difficulty in hitting upon "three great fifteenth century discoveries or inventions." For instance, the little trick pulled off by Columbus (1492), the invention of printing (1445), and the scientific adaptation of the mariner's compass (about 1405.)

Dewey's Return

M.H.—Commodore Dewey returned to the United States from the Philippines in September, 1899. The great demonstration in his honor took place in New York, September 29-30. On October 3 President McKinley presented the "Victor of Manila" with a sword at Washington.

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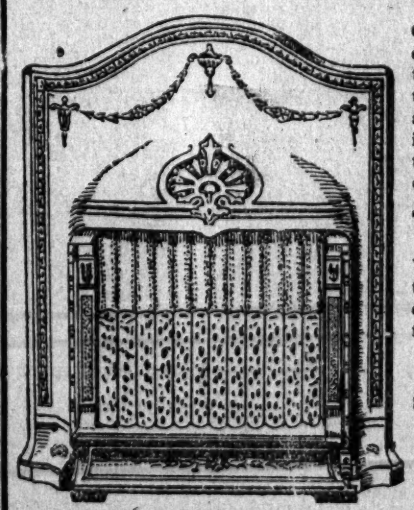

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 17, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1923
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-8⅛ Tls.	7.47
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.26
Peking Bar	383
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	28.40
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T....$	476 15/16
Consols ....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-8 1/16
London	Demand	2-8 1/16
India	T.T.	198¾
Paris	T.T.	375
Paris	Demand	375½
New York	T.T.	63⅝
New York	Demand	63¾
Hongkong	T.T.	73¼
Japan	T.T.	73⅝
Batavia	T.T.	151

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-9⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-9¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9 7/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 5/16
Paris	4 m-s.	392
New York	4 m-s.	65⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1	@ 2/7½		£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.84
Francs	„ 885	Hk.Tls.	1 = Francs	4.07
Marks	„ "	„	1 = Marks	3.05
Gold $	„ 62⅝	Gold $	1 = Hk. Tls.	1.44
Yen	„ 80⅝	Hk.Tls.	1 = Yen	1.38
Rupees	„ 15	„	1 = Rupees	2.19
Roubles	„ 198	„	1 = Roubles	2.15
Mex. $	„ 1.50	„	1 = Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875
Chinese Dollars, 72.40
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 84 15/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103 3/16
On Chungking, Demand, 112
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16
On Swatow, Demand 97
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 11/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/16

March 17, 1916.

BIG WOOL CONSUMPTION

Present Stock on Hand is Being Exhausted Rapidly

Boston, February 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:—

"Twenty five per cent. more wool is being daily consumed than ever before in the history of the country, it is stated. Stocks of wool in the hands of Boston dealers are rapidly being exhausted, but foreign wools are arriving in considerable quantities. The John Taylor clip of Nevada, 400,000 pounds, has been contracted for by Eastern dealers at 22 cents a pound.

"The woollen goods market continues to show much activity, but the interest is not as great as it has been in recent weeks. In the heavyweight goods the greatest number of lines have been withdrawn, because sellers expect to obtain higher quotations. The market is assuming a speculative attitude.

"The dyestuffs difficulty is still great and many methods have been adopted to get out fabrics which can be offered. The export demand is already much more important than is generally believed. Buying has been largely on summer fabrics.

"In the cotton goods market the most interesting development is the phenomenal demand for mixture fabrics. Fine cloth producers generally are operating nearer to the full capacity than for years."

RUBBER OUTPUT

Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to mail advices received from the estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of February is 4,100 lbs. The decrease is accounted for by the New Year Holidays, heavy wintering and exceptional drought during the month.

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BIG DIVIDEND DECLARED

We are informed that at the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yangasze Insurance Association, Ltd., to be held on the April 6 next, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 25% (equal $15 per Share) and the transfer of $269,017.14 to credit of Reinsurance Reserve Fund (bringing this Fund up to $1,000,000) and $70,000 to credit of Building Reserve Fund out the balance at credit of 1914 account; also a special Dividend of 10% (equal $6 per share) out of interest earned during 1915.

GULA-KALUMPONG MEETING

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic communication from the London Secretaries that the annual general meeting of the above Company will be held on April 4, and that the share register will be closed from March 24 to April 5, both days inclusive.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 17, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands Tls. 104.00
Trams "B" Tls. 95.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 March
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.60
Bukits Tls. 7.30
Butes Tls. 2.07½
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Kamuntings Tls. 12.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.75
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.50
Pengkalans Tls. 14.90
Repah Tls. 1.60
Senawangs Tls. 24.50
Tebongs Tls. 35.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75
Direct Business Reported
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.00
Trams "B" Tls. 95.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Chemors Tls. 2.45
Taipings Tls. 3.55
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75
Butes Tls. 2.10

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 17, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05 April
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.92½ March
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.15 April
Anglo Dutch 7.07½ April
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.92½ March
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.07½ March
Consolidateds Tls. 5.07½ cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 April
Butes Tls. 2.07½ cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.65 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.50 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Tanah Merahs Tls. 13.50 cash
Almas Tls. 18.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.15 March
Kungyiks Tls. 14.50 May
Repahs Tls. 1.60 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.00 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 12.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.50 March
Direct
Bukits Tls. 7.30 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.00 cash
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. Tls. 105.00 cash
Soy Chees Tls. 42.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.65 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash
Central Stores $6.50 cash
Hall and Holtz $16.50 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.25 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash

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JAPAN BETTER PLACED THAN SOME NEUTRALS

London Times Says Number Of Industries Have Been Notably Prosperous

The Times Financial Review of the year prints the following about Japan:

Although a belligerent, Japan's financial position in 1915 was virtually that of a neutral and of a country more favorably placed than some neutrals. The Tsingtau expedition had laid no serious strain upon her Exchequer, and she was called upon neither to make the sustained financial effort that the other belligerent Powers have had to face nor to suffer the disorganization of industry arising from a general mobilization. Apart, therefore, from sharing the universal restriction imposed on trade as a result of the world struggle Japan's experience since the initial dislocation of finance and commerce caused by the outbreak of the war has been conditioned by forces acting from within rather than from without.

The outbreak of war found Japanese imports already well on the downward grade. A policy of economy and retrenchment had been introduced by the Government, and a variety of causes had given rise to a feeling of depression. The war naturally intensified all tendencies to weakness, but is not solely responsible for everything that has been laid to its charge. On the other hand, during the period under review it has been the means of bringing notable prosperity to a number of industries, with the result that the year closes with a much brighter outlook for the country than existed at the opening. Among the problems that loomed large during the latter half of 1914 were those connected with silk, the chief export, and rice, the staple food of the people.

Silk and Rice

Raw silk and silk products represents 40 per cent. of Japan's total exports. The trade was seriously affected by the crisis of August, but during 1915 the abnormal conditions tended to readjust themselves. American prosperity led to increasing demands, while the stoppage of imports from the European continent forced Great Britain and other countries to rely more and more upon Japan. Thus for the first six months of the year the exports of silk fabrics showed an increase of 2,000,000 yen (corresponding in point of fact with the actual increase in the exports to Great Britain) over those for the corresponding period of 1914, and the figures for the whole year will, of course, mark a still greater improvement in view of the collapse in the latter half of 1914. Raw silk, however, has presented a more difficult problem. The first effect of the war was to stop the export and to send the price of No. 1 best Shinshu down from 990 yen to 650 yen. An improvement set in the early summer of 1915, and by the end of October the price had risen to 920 yen. Since then it has advanced rapidly, touching 1,100 yen in November. At this price embarrassment assails the weavers, and mills have to be closed down for additional periods—a state of affairs in which the cotton yarn trade, owing to the war and the Chinese boycott, has had to keep the silk trade company.

The falt in the price of rice, while benefiting the consumer, is associated by tradition with economic depression. The explanation of this theory, as has been learned in Japan, lies in the fact that a high price for rice tends to concentrate capital in the hands of the few producers, who will start it circultating again in business enterprises, while the saving of few yen individually by the bulk of the population as a result of cheap rice has little effect on national economics. In February the Minister of Finance was authorized by Imperial Ordinance to make purchases of rice in such quantities and at such time as seemed suitable. This step steadied the market to some extent, the rice purchased being held for export. But the bumper crop of 1914 was followed by another in 1915 well above the average, and finally the government was constrained to appoint a commission to deal with the question of regulating the price of rice.

Shipping and Munitions

The two spheres in which the war has been of the greatest advantage to Japan are those connected with shipping and shipbuilding on the one hand, and munitions and military equipment on the other. In October the large income derived from the sale of munitions enabled the Government to dispense with the usual issue of Treasury bills, while repaying the sums borrowed from the Bank of Japan the previous month, and depositing a large amount with that bank. Orders in June from China for military clothing had almost entirely to be refused, as the mills were engaged to the full extent of their capasity for the Allied Powers. Japanese mills made 8,000,000 yards of cloth for the Russian armies, in addition to the 1,500,000 yards sold by the Government from the military stocks. Prosperity in the shipping trade, as might be expected, has been phenomenal. Steamers, it is stated, have been bought and sold at about three times the normal price. The number of steamers in the course of construction for Japanese and foreign firms was reported to be 65, aggregating 289,450 tons. These orders were considered sufficient to occupy the Japanese builders at high pressure for the whole of 1916. One shipping company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, appears with a balance to its credit on the year's working after a long period of deficits. The universal shortage of tonnage, however, while creating its shipping and ship-building boom, affected adversely a number of industries. By the sudden withdrawal of the ships of the Pacific Mail Company, for instance, Japan was left with the problem of finding accommodation for the 400,000 bales of American cotton which had hitherto been carried mainly by them. Imports of cotton were also affected, while the falling off of British exports to Japan was in large measure due to the shortage of ships. Further, but on a smaller scale, the war has opened up a new trade in the form of linen and hemp cloth exports.

Foreign Trade

Thanks to large war orders Japan's foreign trade for 1915 will exceed that of 1914, the total for the first 11 months being 1,124,000,000 yen, compared with 1,092,000,000 yen for the same period in the previous year. Exports for the first time will have exceeded imports, the figures for 11 months being 636,000,000 yen and 488,000,000 yen respectively, compared with exports, 539,000,000 yen, and imports, 553,000,000 yen in 1914. The estimated decrease in customs duties in the new Budget, amounting to 4,000,000 yen, it may be noted, is more than covered by the increase in public undertakings. October returns showed increased exports of raw silk, cotton yarn, habutae, copper, and tea, but a diminution in the import of raw cotton and wool.

But in spite of the satisfactory features enumerated the verdict on the past year as a whole from an economic point of view must be that it was disappointing. The recovery of trade in general from the blow dealt it by the war was slow, and while the first beginnings of a marked improvement were apparent towards the end of the year, the effects of a lifeless money market due to lack of industrial enterprise could not be thrown off altogether. Deposits in the banks increased, but opportunities for turning them to good account were lacking. By the end of October Japan's gold reserve had increased from 341 million yen at the end of 1914 to 507 million yen, of which 387 million were held abroad. The amount of the gold reserve at home had decreased in this period from 128 to 120 million, mainly owing to the unfavorable condition of Anglo-American exchange. The outflow of gold up to the end of August amounted to 30 million, the largest outflow in any one year since 1904, and the bulk of it went to the United States. With a view to remedying the situation the Government transferred some 20 million yen from London to New York, and imported similar amount from the same source, while importing gold bullion from China and India. Another measure to relieve the prevailing slackness of the money market was the issue toward the end of the year of Railway Bonds to the amount of 30,000,000 yen for the redemption of the £3,000,000 Sterling Railway Bond issued in London and falling due next March.

The Government's efforts, however, have not stopped here. The far reaching effects of the war upon general financial conditions as well as upon Japan's domestic and foreign trade, have prompted her rulers to inquire whether far-sightedness and organization cannot achieve yet more than they have done in the past for the country's welfare. It is not overlooked that the normal increase of the population is between 700,000 and 800,000 a year, and that if this rate is maintained, Japan will have nearly 100 million inhabitants by the middle of the present century—a number entirely beyond the capacity of the country's agricultural resources to sustain. Industry must, therefore, play an important part in the economic expansion of Japan. But as industrial development can only take place *pari passu* with the expansion of markets, the Japanese Government has formed an official body known as the Foreign Economic Society for the purpose of carrying out investigations bearing on the development of foreign trade, shipping, and every form of economic activity. This step may be regarded as Japan's first contribution towards the solution of the problem of "trade after the war," which is vaguely troubling the peoples of the other Allied Powers. It is essentially a practical step.

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.90 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$422½ B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$280 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$162 B.
Hongkong Fire	$415 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. 9d. Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16½xd.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50½xd.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3¼.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 110 B. new 105 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 66 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 104 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$6.30xd.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 B.
Green Island	$10.15 B.
Langkats	Tls. 38¼ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.65 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47½.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16¼ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.12½ Sa
Dominion	Tls. 18 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11½ Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60.
Kapayang	Tls. 26 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14¾ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 B.
Padang	Tls. 18½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼ Sa.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.35 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2¼ B.
Senawang	Tls. 24 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 Sa.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼ Sa.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1½.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13½ Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 34¾ Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.10 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 95 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 16 was 158 tons."

Put Ban on Wagner French Artists Urge

Paris, Feb. 3.—"La Renaissance" recently put to French musicians and other artists the question whether the music of Wagner should be played in France after the war. Some replies follow:

Auguste Rodin, the sculptor—Beethoven, yes. But Wagner is too near our time.

Camille Saint-Saens, the composer—No, because Wagner will symbolize Germany in the eyes of the French people, and, besides, his beauties are a pretext for getting his inferior work accepted.

Camille Flammarion, the astronomer—I do not like Wagner's music, and have seen a great many people fall asleep over it, but I think it has as much right to be played as that of Beethoven, or Mozart.

Andre Gailhard, former director of the Opera—We must wait and see when the war passions have calmned down.

P. B. Gheusi, director of the Opera Comique—Certainly we will not play Wagner after the war. Vive la France! Vive la musique Francaise!

Andre Messager, the composer—First let us annihilate Germany and we can discuss the question afterward.

Japanese Issue Note About Searching Ships

According to a wire from Tokio, the Japanese Foreign Office issued on March 15 an official communique with regard to the search of Japanese steamers by British warships, which may be translated from the original Japanese text as follows:—

"With regard to the cases of Japanese steamers having been searched by British warships in the Eastern Sea, the number of Japanese steamers thus searched is now about ten. The matter is attracting much attention in Japan and abroad. With regard to the case of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Tenyo Maru, the Imperial Government at the time of its occurrence drew the attention of the British Ambassador to Tokio to the matter and lately the British Ambassador has presented an explanation of the British Government to our Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that explanation it is stated that the British Government is still trying to get a detailed report about the case and in the meantime the British Government has to express its deep regret that the case has caused much criticism in Japan. Therefore the matter will further be negotiated between the Governments of the two Powers.

"With regard to the search of Japanese steamers other than the Tenyo Maru, the Imperial Government is making the necessary negotiations. As a matter of fact, the act of search is a legal act, recognised by international law, by the warships of belligerent nations. Therefore the Imperial warships are also effecting their rights of search and inspection and have actually searched the steamers of various foreign countries and particularly British steamers on several occasions.

"Therefore if there be adequate reasons the Imperial Government does not dispute the legal points about the existence of the right of search when any foreign warship will effect the said right. Moreover, there are the following facts to be mentioned as reasons for the search of steamers being effected by British warships which may be taken into consideration. There is a report that the enemy's steamers which are detained in Shanghai are being negotiated to change hands lately as the result of which the enemy's steamer or steamers will go out to the open sea, and the other enemy's ships may also try to escape out of Shanghai by changing their appearance.

"Moreover, the enemy's ships are known to use the flag of other countries and if the said steamers escape by taking such a measure of disguise the said steamers may be armed and may commit such acts as those of the Moewe and the Emden. Towards such danger our allied and Entente Powers should necessarily take the utmost attention and care.

"Again some time in the end of the last year a Japanese steamer, Iro Maru, was captured by a French warship off the coast of Saigon and is now under trial by the French authorities. In this case it is clear that a German Consul Hanske (?) having hidden himself in that steamer tried to escape to Bangkok. It is stated that search is being effected by the British warships for a similar reason.

"However, the Imperial Government will endeavor to protect the interests of the Imperial subjects. But the governments of the two Powers are negotiating the affairs at present and therefore it is necessary to consider and judge calmly and quietly the progress of the affair."

NEW U.S. NAVY TORPEDO CALLED BEST IN WORLD

Naval Consulting Board Also Told of Wonderful New Aeroplane Engine

New York, February 12.—The United States Navy possesses at the present moment the most effective torpedo in the world, an aeroplane engine that it said to represent the very last word in engine construction of that kind is a promise of the near future, and plans and specifications have been made for the greatest research laboratory in the world, where work that now takes months to accomplish can be finished in as many days, are some of the interesting things announced at a meeting of the Naval Consulting Board, held in the New York Navy Yard yesterday.

It was the most important meeting the board has yet held, and among the official documents submitted to its members for their study and instruction were the correct designs of some of the latest and most powerful war craft in the navies of the warring powers of Europe. How these plans came into the possession of the board was one of the many secrets that the members of the board refused to divulge. The plans showed many improvements in warship construction and armament that up to a short time ago were mysteries so far as the American navy was concerned.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the board; Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Howard E. Coffin, William LeRoy Emmet, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Andrew M. Hunt Miller R. Hutchison, B. G. Lamme, Hudson Maxim, Spencer Miller, J. W. Richards, Andrew L. Riker, Thomas Robins, Elmer A. Sperry, Frank J. Sprague, Dr. A. G. Webster, Dr. W. R. Whitney and Robert S. Woodward. Also present as representatives of the Navy Department were Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, and Captain William S. Smith.

The meeting was held behind closed doors in the Administration Building of the navy yard. There were two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Reports submitted by sub-committees dealing with problems of chemistry and physics as applied to warfare, internal combustion motors, electricity, mines and torpedoes, submarines, ordnance and explosives, wireless telegraphy and other means of communicatiois, transportation, ship construction, steam engineering, sanitation, public works, yards and docks, and a score of other matters that are vital in the administration and operation of a great navy were submitted by the chairmen of the various sub-committees.

Howard E. Coffin submitted in great detail the plan approved by the president and work out by a committee of the board for the mobilization of the industries of the country, while Mr. Edison submitted the final and complete plans and specifications for the great laboratory and experiment station which it was unanimously voted to recommend to the favorable attention of Congress.

The plans for the proposed laboratory and experiment station were drawn personally by Mr. Edison. Those who inspected the plans declared them as perfect in every detail as it was possible to make them. They call for a series of twenty three splendid buildings, and in each and every one of them every inch of space is accounted for. Even the machines, the tools and other equipment are provided for in the plans and each separate machine or other appliance is placed in the particular part of the structure in which that machine or appliance will be used. The blue prints numbered more than 100 and were each a yard square. The principal buildings provided for in the scheme are the administration, the chemical and physical laboratory, the machine shop, the erecting shop, the forge building, the foundry, the pattern and carpenter building, the sheet metal shop and the power house. The buildings range in height from two to four stories. The preliminary cost for the proposed experimental station Mr. Edison placed at $1,500,000. When completed in all details the final cost will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

LIANG CHI-CHAO'S FRIEND

It is reported that Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, Vice-Chairman of the Tsan Cheng Yuan or Council of State who hurried to his home in the South directly he was relieved by the appointment of Prince Pu-l'un as Chairman of the Council, has informed the Government that he is unwilling to accept a "certain" appointment which the Government has lately offered him. Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh is a close personal friend of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao and is a gentleman of liberal views.—*Peking Gazette.*

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

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Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
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Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
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Manager.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

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President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
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BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

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Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

FORD TO FINANCE APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Soon Will Launch a Great Advertising Campaign Against Preparedness

Detroit, February 13.—It was announced tonight that Henry Ford is preparing to launch a conntry-wide campaign of newspaper and magazine advertising against the programe for huge naval and military expenditures now before Congress.

It was said Mr. Ford intends soon to carry out his announced intention to devote millions of dollars to an educational campaign against war and preparedness, which he declared to be the first steps of the plan toward actual war.

None of the details of the plan could be obtained tonight except that Mr. Ford had been considering the campaign for some time and that "all the people of the country" will be reached by it.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as complied on March 14, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	15-20
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-20
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	15-20
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 17th, 18th & 19th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE FOUNDLING"

Pathe's Film d'Art in FOUR PARTS
A touching and powerful play, full of intense dramatic situations and a happy ending.

First appearance of
TYRIE AND LITON
In a comedy sketch entitled:
"GOING TO WAR"

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting many interesting events.

"THE WIFE OF HIS BOSOM"
A very humorous comedy.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR IN MEXICO"
A screaming cartoon by Bray.

Grand Charity Football Match

IN AID OF
SHANGHAI'S WOUNDED MEN
AT THE FRONT.
England v. Scotland
ON
Saturday, April 1
Kick-off at 3 p.m
ON
The Shanghai Football Club's Ground.

Tickets $1.00 each, to be had from all Secretaries of Football Clubs, on Friday, March 17.

D. M. GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. & Treas.

9064

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 17th, 18th, and 19th March.
"THE BLACK BOX"
11th Episode. Two Parts.

4,000 FEET
Real War Pictures
57 Striking Episodes
depicting some of the most heart-rending Incidents of the World's Greatest War.

Battle of Mazurian Lakes.
Landing of British Troops under Shrapnel Fire.
Destruction of a Zeppelin.
Rushing to the Front of Russian Troops.
Engagements between Hostile Troops, etc., etc., etc.

These pictures are claimed by the owners to have been actually filmed on battlefield and on sea.

Price of Admission, 30 cts. for Dress Circle Seats.

Special Matinee on Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

A. D. C.

"THE PURSUIT OF PAMELA"
Comedy in Four Acts
Monday, 20th March, 1916
Wednesday, 22nd „ „

Dramatis Personae

Alan Greame .... *Mr. L. Hutchinson*
Peter Dodder .....*Mr. J. Hays*
John Dodder (his brother).....
Mr. C. H. Ryde
Doctor Joyce.....*Mr. H. Langley*
Fah-Ni (a Chinese servant)....
Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow
Haranabu.....*Mr. Kakuzo Seno*
Janet (a Waitress).....
Mrs. L. Hutchinson
Ume San (a Japanese Maid)....
Miss Dora Evans
Nurse Tracey.....*Mrs. Dudley Read*
Pamela, (nee Belthorne)..... ..
Mrs. Serebriannikoff
A Porter..... .....*Mr E. B. Clarke*

JAPANESE & CHINESE SERVANTS, KANAKA PORTER & COOLIES.

PART PROCEEDS
in aid of
BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK FUND

Prices—$3.00, $2.00 & $1.00.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
9065

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Friday, March 17th

Great Variety Entertainment
RUSSO-POLISH-BALLATE
under the Management
OF
S. A. POTAPOVICH
From the Government Theatre of Moscow.
A Company
of Seven Artists

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, March 17th.

"THE MASTER KEY"

The 7th, 8th and 9th

EPISODES

and

OTHER NEW FILMS

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 20	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
— 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
— 7	P. M.	Vancouver	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
— 9	noon	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C. P. O. S.
— 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
— 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
— 21	P.M.	Vancouver	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
— 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
— 23	noon	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
— 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Awa Maru	Jap.	Herri	N. Y. K.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
— 9	P.M	San Francisco	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
— 21	noon	Seattle	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
			China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 18	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
— 19	9 00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
— 20	10.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
— 21	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Itola	Br.	Butler	Passoon
— 21	noon	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.
— 23	12.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
— 24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	S. & S.
— 19	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Barters	B & S.
— 20	...	Genoa, Marseilles	Brisbane River	Dan.		E. A. C.
— 20	A.M.	arseilles etc.,	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
— 20		Australian ports	Empire	Br.	Smith	C. P. O. S.
— 22	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Amasone	Fr.	afont	Glob L. Co.
— 22	11.30*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Fernaka	Cie. M. M.
— 26	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	N. Y. K.
— 31	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	P. & O.
— 31	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	Bevan	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	S. & S.
— 3	...	Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	N. Y. K.
— 6	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	P. & O.
— 17		Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	B. & S.
— 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.		P. & O.
May 1	...	Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Collyer	B. & S.
— 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	P. & O.
— 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	B. & S.
						P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 18	..	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
— 19	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	S. & S.
— 19	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.
— 19	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
— 21	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Linan	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S.
— 21	D.L.	Wuhu, Canton	Ichang	Br.	Pike	B. & S.
— 21	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow,	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S
— 22		Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
— 23	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
— 23	P.M	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P O S
— 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
— 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 18	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co
— 19	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	aker	J. M. & Co.
— 19	11.00*	New hwang	Wuhu	Br.	Partridge	B. & S.
— 21	noon	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
— 21	D.L.	Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	McCulloch	B. & S.
— 21	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
— 23	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	Br.	Carlo	J. M. & Co
— 23	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
— 23	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Kiuling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
— 18	M.N.	do	Hanyang Maru	Jap	Yasaki	M. K. K.
— 20	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Donley	C... Co
— 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	M.SN.Co.
— 21	M.N.	do	Tatee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
— 21	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	hristie	S. & S.
— 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Jarnaghan	B. & S.
— 22	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	B. & S.
— 22	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
— 24	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	N. K. K.
— 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
			Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 17	Ningpo	Hsin Pekng	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	
Mar 17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	C.N.C.W.
Mar 17	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1242	Jap.	Kokubu	Dodwell	N.S.C.W.
Mar 17	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	7224	Jap.	Filmre	A. T. Co.	
Mar 17	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.	O W S B
Mar 17	V'divostock	Eumaeus	4266	Br.	Partens	B. & S.	
Mar 17	Chefoo	Lienshing	1046	Br.	Charle	J. M. & Co	
Mar 17	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 17	Hankow	Kinlung	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.	
Mar 17	Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	4800	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.	
Mar 17	Miike	Hirado Maru	1084	sp.	Ito	... B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 17	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N.Co.
— 17	Hankow, etc.,	Tafoo Maru	1788	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.
.. 17	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	1923	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co
— 17	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	4681	Chi	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 17	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lladstrom	C.M.SN.Co.
. 17	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co
— 17	Amoy	Irene	926	Chi.	McLean	C.M.SN.Co.
. 17	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
. 17	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	1859	Br	Robertson	J.M. & Co.
17	Hongkong	Manila Maru	6032	Jap.	Kobayashi	A T Co
— 17	New York	Indrashamba	9867	Fr.	Pilcher	J. M. & Co
— 17	Ningpo	Wenchow	560	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.
.. 17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
		Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 17	Hankow, stn.,	Tsekwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	Hankow, etc.,	Tehhsing	2351	Br.	King	Geddes
.. 17	Hankow, etc.	Loeny	2672	Br	Frazier	B. & S.
. 17	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 17	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SNB	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1c	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
PAOBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Jan.	5
Atreus	Feb.	3
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	7
City of Colombo	Jan.	23
Demodocus	Mar.	18
Glenstrae	Mar.	11
Helenus	Feb.	2
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	20
Iyo Maru	Mar.	5
Kansas	Feb.	6
Knight Companion	Feb.	22
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Mongara	Feb.	10
Nellore	Jan.	30
Pingsuey	Mar.	1
Prostesilaus	Mar.	2
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Tydeus		
Waimana	Jan.	16
Yangtsze	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.	Jan.	23
Andre Lebon		
Atlantique	Feb.	16
Cordillere	Mar.	5
	Feb.	2
For Bombay		
Namur**	Feb.	20
Nankin**	Mar.	5
Sardinia**	Feb.	7
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru	Mar.	9
Hazell Dollar	Mar.	4
Hugh Hogan	Feb.	3
Javary	Jan.	25
Kamakura Maru	Feb.	27
Kosoku Maru	Feb.	29
Mexico Maru	Feb.	6
Sequoya	Feb.	13
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb.	7
Shimpo Maru	Feb.	26
Tamba Maru	Mar.	12
Yucatan	Feb.	16
For New York		
City of Baroda	Mar.	6
Daylight S.V.	Nov.	9
Indra	Feb.	7
Indrashamba	Mar.	17
St. Patrick	Feb.	27
Skipton Castle	Jan.	22
Tuscan Prince	Jan.	26
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Feb.	18
Robert Dollar	Feb.	25
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	17
Tenyo Maru	Feb.	18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 31
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 1
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 24	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Feb. 10	Apr. 10
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Mar. 29
Idomeneus		May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 27
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 18
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Apr. 8
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 31
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Apr. 16
Peleus		May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 26	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 31
LEFT HONGKONG		
Empire	Mar. 15	Mar. 19
FROM CALCUTTA		
Itola	Feb. 13	Mar. 19
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 4	Mar. 28
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 24	Mar. 21
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 17	Apr. 13
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 31
Eurypylus		May 20
Greta	Nov. 28	Mar. 30
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 25
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Mar. 23
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 20
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Apr. 5
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Feb. 8	Apr. 13
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 25
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 11
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Tenyo Maru		May 9
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, March 18, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Talee Maru, Capt. A. F. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 20, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt. L. H. Richards, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Chefoo for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Hongkong for Tientsin via Weihaiwei yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara, left Kobe at 5 p.m. on Wednesday and is expected to arrive Shanghai this morning.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire, from Australian ports, left Hongkong on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf tomorrow about 8 a.m.

The B.-I. s.s. Itola left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf tomorrow morning.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong at noon on Wednesday, March 22, and is due at Woosung at 4 p.m. on Friday, March 24. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B.C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C., on Saturday, March 25, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai Line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf, today about 10.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, March 21.

The N.Y.K. American Line, s.s. Yokohama Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's Buoy today at noon. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B.C., and Seattle on Monday, March 20.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M .s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean, will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Vestfold left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru:—Mr. S. E. Armstrong, Mr. L. Andersen, Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Mr. E. S. Bull, Capt. P. Brown, Mrs. P. Brown, Miss M. W. Brown, Master D. Brown, Miss M. M. Curtis, Lady Chang, Mrs. E. D. Dorrance, Miss C. E. Dresser, Mrs. A. Q. Emery, Miss G. C. Emery, Miss F. H. Fay, Miss H. W. Fay, Mr. H. V. V. Fay, Mrs. M. D. Follis, Mrs. L. F. Goggin, Mr. L. Getz, Mr. J. C. Goff, Mrs. J. C. Goff, Mr. W. J. Hawkings, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, Mr. G. W. Hiehle, Mr. F. D. Haigh, Mr. Ho San-cheung, Prof. N. D. Harris, Mrs. N. D. Harris, Miss Janin, Mr. G. C. Kuneman, Mrs. G. C. Kuneman, Mr. L. T. Kenake, Mr. Li Sun-fan, Mrs. Li Sun-fan, Mr. N. S. Moses, Mr. G. H. Mendell, Mrs. G. H. Mendell, Mr. W. H. Mead, Mrs. G. H. Mead, Miss Lucile Mead, Mr. G. B. Pattison, Mr. C. S. Paine, Mr. F. Rafferty, Mrs. F. Rafferty, Mr. S. Steckmet, Mr .W. T. Samuels, Mr. E. F. Tawney, Mrs. E. F. Tawney and infant, Mrs. J. A. Tawney, Miss J. Tawney, Mr. E. Waite. In transit:—Mr. C. W. Maleham, Mr. S. Uchida, Mrs. S. E. Abell, Mr. F. Bishop, Mrs. F. Bishop, Mrs. H. E. Green, Mr. M. Kolthoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yamanouchi and infant, Mrs. M. B. Averill and four children, Miss E. Gongoltz, Miss L. Gumfort, Mr. E. L. Hawyes, Capt. G. V. Henry, Mrs. G. V. Henry and child, Mr. D. E. Baumgarten, Mrs. F. E. Burgess, Mr. J. W. Brophie, Mr. B. Brophie, Miss E. Childs, Mr. J. J. Cuyle, Miss M. A. Clancy, Mr. J. Chuidian, Mrs. A. F. Colley and 2 children, Mr. J. W. Cairns, Mr. W. P. Day, Mr. W. S. Gordon, Miss M. K. Gannett, Mr. R. Gonzalez, Miss H. E. Helgren, Mr. W. C. Hodgkins, Mrs. W. C. Hodgkins, Rev. E. S. Jones, Mrs. E. S. Jones and infant, Miss C. J. Kipp, Miss A. Larkin, Mr. V. L. Legarda, Mr. D. D. Livingstone, Mr. S. Morris, Mr. J. P. Morse, Mr. P. L. J. Moulder, Mr. J. H. O'Neill, Mr. Jack Ryan, Mr. J. Rubio, Rev. S. W. Rivenburg, Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg and two children, Miss Dorrit Stevens, Mr. J. V. Stevens, Mrs. L. W. Taylor, Miss D. Williams, Miss H. G. Weston, Miss M. Yeager.

Per C.N. s.s. Kinling from Hankow:—Mrs. R. C. Starling, Miss M. G. Chapman, Rev. P. S. Win, Mrs. Steven, Mr. V. Starley, and Mr. G. G. Wood.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock:—Mrs. Ester Baumaagrten, Mrs. R. A. Burr and child, Messrs. W. S. Burns, S. Kravtzoff, A. Rycalko, F. Bartum and S. N. Gridneff.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Rev. Mason, and Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Per s.s. Hsinyu for Foochow:—Mr. Bislow Ravers, and Sig. Eliassen.

Per s.s. Poochi for Wenchow:—Mrs. Hansen and five children.

Per s.s. Luenyi for Hankow:—Messrs. G. G. Holmes and H. Quelch.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Hansen.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru. For Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Darrah and child, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Post, Mr. Barney, Mr. S. W. Fock, Mr. N. S. Wong, Mr. W. M. Yoshinaga, Mrs. S. J. Cake, Mr. W. C. Chan, Lt. S. W. Cake, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Berry and 2 children, Mrs. S. W. Cake, Mr. S. Kanasaki. For Kobe:—Mr. H. E. Abell, Mr. S. J. Stiebel, Mrs. F. Stiebel, Miss M. Stiebel. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Nickelson and 2 children, Dr. A. Moore. For San Francisco:—Mr. H. A. Koster, Miss E. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weber, Miss F. B. Lang, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Skinner and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rawlinson and 6 children, Miss J. Mackenzie, Miss L. Price, Miss F. F. Fisher, Mr. R. Winter, Rev. P. S. S. Yu, Mr. T. Pinckney, Miss N. Buckley, Mrs. K. Gross and 3 children, Mr. M. Irliar, Mr. N. D. Levy. For Charleston:—Miss J. Yarboraugh, Miss A. Yarboraugh. For Cincinatti:—Miss J. E. M. Lebens, Mr. H. K. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Munson and 2 children. For Boston:—Miss D. Mills, Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Davis and 2 children. For Philadelphia:—Miss S. C. Yoh. For Kansas City:—Mrs. B. Crumbine. For St. Louis:—Mr. H. Coble. Miss M. Cochran, Miss J. E. Jenkins. For Chicago:—Mr. Wang K. Lung, Mr. Loh Fa-tsung. For London:—Mr. J. Eichwald, Mr. J. G. Smeaton, Mr. E. J. Griffiths, Mr. R. Bland.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L R 2
Mar 15	Port Arthur	Arsean Maru	1221	Jap.	Acun	M.B.K.	M.B.K.W.
Mar 15	Kiangyin	Astrachan	1160	Rus.	Boyko	S. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4264	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Mar 16		Brocdliffe		Fr.			
Mar 16	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	2420	Fr.	Heppel	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3887	Aus	Carabashia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	3887	Ger.	Oberbeck	S D & Co	S XIII
Mar 16	Japan	Demodocus	4269	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.	H W Y K
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	18	Ger.	Hense	S. D. & Co	O D.
Mar 15	Japan	Hakusi Maru	1434	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Jan 3	Hongkong	Kaho	98	Chi	Hong	Moller & Co	Y T P D W
Mar 11	Hankow	Kiangshain	210	Chi.	Milligan	M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 16	Hongkong	Lucnyi	1745	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.	S NW
Mar 16	Hankow	Luchow	2121	Br.	ibbs	B. & S.	W T W
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Raike	Melchers	I G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	642	Ger	ohmann	Melchers	N G L R 1
Jan 28	Dairy	Ninjo Maru	270	Jap.	amo	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 8	Wakamatsu	Nijiei N'gorod	892	Rus.	Ricain	R. V. F.	P D
Mar 16	Hankow	Na yang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	I D
Mar 16	Japan	Omuro Maru	1774	Jap	Iwashina	M.B.K.	P.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	S. N. T. Co	K.L.Y.W
Mar 16	Wenchow	Poochi	2867	Chi	aylor	M.SN.Co	Y T
Mar 16	Tsingtao	Pooting	1073	Br.	ilon	B. & S.	nt D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Sikiang	840	Ger.	tolt	B A L	I VH
July 30	Hongkong	Tilesia	448	Aus	Bartholdi	Aus. Lloyd	S N D W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Tsuhun	496	Chi	hing	S N Co	O D W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	784	Am.	Ewart	Dodwell	P
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	832	Dan	Thiesen	G. N. T. Co.	P
Mar 15	V'divostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus	Milovzoroff	R V F	P
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tatsuta	691	Fr.	Trouper	P. A. & Co.	D W
Mar 15	Foochow	Tenchs Maru	747	Jap.	Kashima	S R. M.Co	M.B.K.W
Mar 16	Hankow	Tehhsing	2351	Br	King	Geddes&Co	N.S.C.W
Mar 16	Hankow	Tsetwo	2355	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co	S S W
Mar 16	Japan	Tottora Maru	3724	Jap.	Clarke	N Y K.	SOCW

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	19
Empress of Japan	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia	,,	14
Empress of Japan	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 28
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	May 23
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Aug. 8
			Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 23
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
			Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, K

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,
International Recreation Club.
8994

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8884

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
8974

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

WEATHER permitting the Races will be held on Saturday, 18th March, 1916.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the gate, price $1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club, and Paper Hunt Club Members who have not received their tickets are requested to notify the undersigned without delay.

There will be Pari-Mutuels for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.
9035

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.
9056

FLAT TO LET

TO LET, with immediate possession, one flat of two rooms, with bathrooms. Cheap rental. Apply to No. 122, Szechuen Road.
9081

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

French Canadian Nationalist Leader Opposed to Enlistment

Armande Lavergne

Quebec, Jan. 30.—Armande Lavergne, the great Nationalist leader among the French in Canada is outspoken in his sentiments against French-Canadian enlistments to aid Great Britain in the war. Lavergne says the French in Canada should not enlist until they receive their rights from England, that the French Canadians owe nothing to England and have twice saved Canada in wars.

Small notice, it is said, is taken of Lavergne's opposition, due to the fact that the Canadian government does not wish to give the Germans the opportunity of declaring that there is division in Canada.

Lavergne however is a great speaker and has a large following.

Huge Audience Rocks With Laughter At Y. M. C. A. Circus

A tremendous crowd turned out last evening to witness the grand circus at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the splendid program fairly took the audience by storm. There was a fair number of foreigners, but Chinese predominated in every part of the house, and the Chinese band, which played European selections throughout, was splendid. The clowns added humor with many up-to-date jokes, and the acrobats showed marvellous strength and skill, in the difficult exercises they performed.

The circus opened at 6.30 p.m. when various side shows were seen, and due praise must be given to the organisers, who arranged to make this part of the circus represent Coney Island, New York.

At 7.30 p.m. a water carnival took place at the Natatorium, and here a good many of the Y.M.C.A. members showed their skill in swimming tests. The feature of this performance was the 440 yards swim by Mr. R. W. MacCabe, Champion of Shanghai.

But the liveliest part of the circus was at 8.30 p.m. when a grand gymnasium display was given. This started off with a grand parade, and every member of the circus was represented here, frogs, monkeys, tigers, giraffes, the fat man, the thin man, the donkey, and even the trainer. A novel display of Chinese boxing was a feature. The trained animals then made their debut, and the giraffe, whose neck almost reached the ceiling made a graceful bow on retiring that would have honored a queen. The Kiangsu Physical Directors next gave an exhibition on the parallel bars. The garland drill was a lively part of the program, and here a Chinese youth impersonated a famous ballet dancer, and he did it well too.

The end of the program arrived, with the whole troup marching around the arena and forming themselves into a huge pyramid. Special mention must be made of Mr. Swan's little 18 months old child, who did some clever feats for a child of that age.

There will be a matinee today and another performance tonight.

Newly Opened
Russian Provision Store
Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices
G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway
7946

Obituary

Funeral of Mr. F. Rafen

The funeral took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery of a popular member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association—the late Mr. Frederik Rafen. Practically the whole of the association turned out to pay the late Mr. Rafen their last tribute, and among those present was Mr. J. E. Hultman, Consul-General for Sweden. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Price, and a large number of floral wreaths were sent.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers:—Capt. Gowing, Mr. F. Boyd, Mr. S. Baddeley, Mr. J. Johns, Mr. A. M. Menell, and Mr. T. Mammen.

Beautiful wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hards, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gerrard, Mr. T. E. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Jorgensen, Mr. F. Raferri-Baare, Masters of Shanghai Lightboats, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tippin, Mr. Wm. McMurray, Capt. and Mrs. Gowing, Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, Mr. and Mrs. Tollefsen, Mr. J. H. Johnsen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eek, and "Wife, Mother, and Son."

CHELMSFORD MADE VICEROY

Reuter's Service

London, March 15.—Lord Chelmsford was received in audience by His Majesty the King-Emperor, today, kissed hands on his appointment as Viceroy of India and received the Insignia and Grand Cross of the Star of India and the Order of the Indian Empire.

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each
Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies Limited.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

Siccawei Weather Report

16.—The anticyclone is prevailing again in Central China. Strong Northerly winds in Shantung and over the Yellow Sea.

Overcast weather almost everywhere.

17.—Glass reading very high. Fine winter weather, rather cold before sunrise.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, March 17, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.		771.10	772.92
,, ,, inches		30.36	30.43
Variation n m. for 24 h		†2.60	†2.32
Variation n m. for 12 h		†1.73	†1.96
Wind	Direction	N	WNW
	Kilom per hour	3	4
	Miles	1.9	2.5
Temperature	Cen	-0.7	6.4
	Fahr.	30.8	43.5
Humidity: 00		85	44
Nebulosity: 0-10		3	1
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

HOUSES WANTED

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms, in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co., Shanghai, Ltd., 80-91, Rue Montauban.
8853

DANCING

PRIVATE LESSONS given in latest ballroom dances and variations by experienced teacher. Select evening classes. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.
8915

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2					Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				10
9						
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.10		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.00		11.41		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.58	11.00
CHINKIANG .. arr.	8.57			10.28	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.38	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.08	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.15	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10. 9	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.49	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kin Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kin Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom 134-135A SZECHUEN ROAD, **TO-DAY, the 18th inst.** at 10 a.m.

A Long Line of Substantial and Superior

Household Furniture

AND

Effects

also

One Pneumatic-tyred Ricshaw.
One Underwood Typewriter (nearly new).

NOW ON VIEW.

Linen and Drapery Auction

W. FUNDER & Co.

Will sell within their Salesroom 111-113, Szechuen Road

On Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st March, 1916, at 10 a.m. and 2 30 p.m. each day

New Spring and Summer Superior Outfitting Goods

Without reserve

COMPRISING:

Bed and Table Linen,
Bath and Face Towels,
Curtains, Fancy Napery,
New Season's Dress Fabrics,
Piques, Lawns, Linens, Calicoes,
Serges, Poplins, Zephyrs, Muslins,
Dainty Lingerie, Chic Robe-Lengths,
Swiss Embroideries,
Silk Hose and ½-Hose,
Boots and Shoes for all,
Men's Shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas,
Raincoats, Cream Serge Suitings, etc. and

175 Lots of goods for **Children's Wear**

On View Saturday, the 19th inst. and **all day Sunday,** the 20th.

Catalogues on the premises.

9077

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th March to the 5th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & Co., Ltd.,
Local Secretaries.

9096

Astor House Hotel

OWING to redecoration of the Dining Room, etc., there will be *no dance on Saturday,* the 18th March.

9073

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9062

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXVII.

Ah, fill the Cup; What boots it to repeat
How Crowford's Scotch is drank whene'er we meet,
Consumed To-morrow and drank Yesterday—
And drinking it is Certainly a Treat.

CRAWFORD'S SCOTCH WHISKEY AND HIRANO WATER WILL PLEASE YOU.

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

PATRONS

of our

Fresh Cream Cheese

will not regret it.

Made by experts and sold at 1¼ lbs. for $1.00

'Phone **4740** 8842

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2365

THE following resolution will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.50 p.m.:—

Resolution.—That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the Bye-laws attached to the Land Regulations as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved.

Proposer: EDWARD I. EZRA
Seconder: EDWARD WHEELEY

Amendment to the Resolution to be proposed at the Special Meeting.—That all the words after "1916" namely, "be passed and approved" be deleted and the following substituted, namely "be referred to a "Special Committee which shall "consist of Five Ratepayers to be "nominated and appointed by the "Council with power to fill vacan- "cies. The Committee shall be "called The Traffic and Licensing "Bye-laws Committee and shall "revise and submit the proposed "amendments to this meeting which "shall now be adjourned to re- "assemble at the call of the Council "ten days after publication of the "revised amendments."

Proposer: EDWARD S. LITTLE
Seconder: CECIL HOLLIDAY

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2364, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home."

Proposer: CECIL HOLLIDAY
Seconder: FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD

Amendment to Resolution V.—That pending further enquiries by a special Committee to be appointed by the Council, a sum of Tls. 15,000 be included in the Budget as a grant to the Charity Organization Committee for its general purposes in place of the sum of Tls. 3,600 already mentioned therein.

Proposer: ALFRED J. WALKER
Seconder: E. JENNER HOGG

Resolution X.—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Proposer: EDW. F. MACKAY
Seconder: JOHN LIDDELL

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

9098

Willard

STORAGE BATTERY

Good News

No reason to worry about starting and lighting this winter. Willard Service eliminates worry on your part. Put it up to us.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2366

VOTING TICKETS

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Meetings. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 18, 1916.

9091

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No 2367

TAVERN LICENCES

REFERRING to Notification No. 2360 applications have been made to the Council for the following new Tavern Licences for the ensuing Municipal year:—

Applicant	Address
Chang Tsing Chang	I. 666 Chekiang Road
Chang Yee Ling	P. 366 Nanking Road
Ling Tsze Bai	P. 371 Nanking Road
Yao Chuh Zoong	F. 1905 Bubbling Well Road
Kishire Masumi	40 Chapoo Road
Aki Koyama	O. 174 Chapoo Road
Kanoh Senkichi	O. 178 Chapoo Road
Elias Joseñ	H. 100 Nanzing Road
Jisaburo Udono	OA. 14 Quinsan Road

The attention of applicants is drawn to the fact that only bona fide resident proprietors or managers will be permitted to hold licences.

The public is reminded that protests against the issue of these licences, or against the renewal of any existing licences, will be heard by a Committee of the Council sitting in the Council Room, No. 24, Kiangse Road, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, March 31, 1916.

It is requested that notice of such protest be given in writing to the undersigned.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 18, 1916.

9095

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Burlington Hotel

(178, Bubbling Well Road)

Shanghai.

"The *Best* of the Good Ones"

To stop at the Burlington is to see the best of Shanghai.

Rooms single and en suite to let; Excellent Cuisine.

Very Reasonable Rates.

9043

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

THE Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th April, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the accounts to the 31st December, 1915, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 31st March, 1916, to the 6th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1916.

9097

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8 PER CENT MILITARY LOAN

Redemption of Bonds Drawn at Second Drawing.

Notice is hereby given to the public that at the second drawing for repayment of the Eight per cent Military Loan Bonds held on February 20th, 1916, $1,150,000 worth of bonds have been drawn, which amount constitutes one-fifth of the bonds recognised by this Ministry. Numbers of drawn bonds will soon be published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and other newspapers. Repayment of bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the branch offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at these places. In Cuba, repayments will be made by the Chunghwa Guild: in Yokohama by the Chinese Consulate-General: in Kiangsi by the Kiangsi Bank: in Fukien by the Bank of China: in Peking by the Bank of China. Besides the above cases, repayments of drawn bonds will generally be made by the Bank of China, Shanghai. Drawn bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining coupons, as all such bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of the Eighth Coupon. If all remaining coupons (beginning with the ninth coupon) are not presented together with the drawn bonds, then the total amount represented by these coupons shall be deducted from the principal to be repaid. Drawn bonds must be presented within five years from the date of Second Drawing, after which period of five years such bonds shall become null and void.

MINISTER OF FINANCE, Peking.

八厘軍需公債第二期償本中籤債票號碼一覽表

List of Numbers of 8% Military Bonds Drawn at the Second Drawing held on February 20th, 1916.

千元票號碼 Numbers of $1000 Bonds.	百元票號碼 Numbers of $100 Bonds.	十元票號碼 Numbers of $10 Bonds.	五元票號碼 Numbers of $5 Bonds.
5-8	63-124	1233-1992	1526-2581
72-75	1383-1444	8833-9592	16386-16500
78-81	1476-1527	9973-10500	63101-63140
88-89	1544-1553	10623-10744	65409-66309
94-95	1665-1695	11843-11964	66838-67893
128-129	1759-1789	12026-12147	69478-70005
134-135	1976-2006	12331-12391	71062-71589
206	2123-2153	12514-12574	74758-75285
266-291	2247-2277	12941-13001	76342-76869
301-321	2309-2339	13124-13184	78454-78981
324-325	6562-6592	13368-13428	79510-80037
342-343	6997-7027	13490-13550	84262-84789
370-371	7059-7089	14039-14099	91654-92181
374-375	7652-7682	14893-14953	92710-93237
466-473	8531-8535	15015-15075	95878-96405
3004-3005	9001-9209	15381-15441	97462-97989
3010	11138-11351	18501-18732	99574-100101
3910-4963	11459-11672	19164-19174	109618-110147
3991-4044	11994-12100	19258-19307	161270-161799
4126-4152	12315-12421	19491-19493	162860-163919
4207-4233	13064-13170	19501-19504	164450-164979
4256	13385-13491	47885-48264	226161-226191
4263-4264	13532-13562	49025-49404	226901-226929
4314-4317	13756-13786	51685-52064	249239-249298
4322	16428-16534	52825-53204	249329-249388
4324-4326	18230-18260	54345-54724	249479-249958
10479-10500	18292-18322	55105-55484	249569-249598
11701-11705	18385-18506	58525-58904	249779-249808
11760-11786	18568-18638	63845-64224	249869-249898
11868-11894	19182-19288	64605-64984	249989-250018
11922-11948	20145-20251	66885-67264	250049-250078
12165-12191	21643-21749	68025-68404	250319-250348
12548-12574	21857-21963	69545-69924	250739-250768
12602-12628	22499-22605	A47205-47211	250799-250828
12764-12790	22820-22926	A47801-47847	250979-251008
12845-12871	23248-23354	A50434-50475	251069-251098
12953 12979	31854-31960	A50601-50167	251189-251218
13464-13488	39059-39165	A50677-50700	251747-251774
13514-13538	39380-39593	A51201-51235	251803-251830
13589-13638	39701-39807	A51454-51571	251887-251942
13664-13688		A52031-52089	251971-251998
13698-13699		A62499-62880	
		A63263-63644	
		A64409-65172	
		A65555-65936	

9068

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Excellent rooms at moderate rates—
with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8261 Telephone 3482

TO LET, in Western district, in private German family, one well-furnished flat; two rooms, bath room and large verandah. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

9089-M-19

TO LET, newly decorated flat of three rooms, with kitchen and two bathrooms, close to Nanking Road and about a block from the Bund. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply to Olivier Building, 18, Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

9090-M-18

TO LET, Range Road, three-roomed attic, and bathroom attached, $25. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

9088

TO LET, flat of three rooms and bathroom, also 5-roomed attic, with bathroom. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

9085

TO LET, one room with bath, all conveniences, modern, near the Bund. Will furnish to suit. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

9094

TO LET, two cheerful, well-furnished, single bedrooms, bathrooms attached. Centrally located, near Bund. Excellent board and attendance, lift, 'phone, and all conveniences. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

9079-M-19

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

TWO rooms with bathroom and verandah, suitable for married couple. Cosy single room and attic. Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9082-M-22

TO LET, very large rooms, well-furnished, with or without board. Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.

9078-M-28

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

9029-M-12-18

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

TO LET, in private family, two large well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Comfortable home. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

9052-M-21

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG LADY, with two years' experience, seeks position as stenographer and typist. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

A YOUNG LADY seeks position as typist. Willing to start with any salary. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

9075-M-19

BRITISH LADY (widow) seeks position as manageress of hotel, or matron of school or institution. A capable and energetic housekeeper, with long experience in the East. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

9071-M-22

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years business experience and knowledge of Russian, English and German languages, would like to get work after office hours. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8898

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK-KEEPING. Business Principles and Practice. Certified incorporated public accountant and auditor will impart personal tuition, few select pupils, evenings, privately, above subjects. Books supplied. Practical knowledge, modern methods. Fee Reasonable according requirements. Inquiries confidential. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG MAN wants to learn bookkeeping and office work. Please apply, stating fees required, to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

9061-M-18

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a competent accountant, with good knowledge of office routine, typewriting, &c. State nationality and salary required. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

9087

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR in English, science, mathematics, commercial subjects, and shorthand wishes to have some private students in a good family, after 3 p.m. every day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

9093-M-18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to purchase Chinese Property suitable for erecting Chinese shops, must be in the vicinity of the Hongkew Market, amounts from Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 400,000. Apply giving fullest particulars, to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

9092-M-21

TO PHILATELISTS. For sale, a valuable stamp collection containing about 16,000 specimens of very rare stamps. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

9017-M-18

FOR SALE, Mitchell 6-cylinder touring-car. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

9039

FOR SALE. Howe scales, very little used. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

9074-M-18

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11